

NGUYỄN THỊ TƯỜNG PHƯỚC (Chủ biên)
NGUYỄN THANH TRÍ - NGUYỄN PHƯƠNG VI



NÂNG CAO

CÁC DẠNG BÀI TẬP
TRẮC NGHIỆM

TIẾNG ANH

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

7



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

NGUYỄN THỊ TUÔNG PHƯỚC
NGUYỄN THANH TRÍ - NGUYỄN PHƯƠNG VI

NÂNG CAO
CÁC DẠNG BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM
TIẾNG ANH
7

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
16 Hàng Chuối – Hai Bà Trưng – Hà Nội
Điện thoại : (04) 9 715011 – (04) 9 724770 – Fax: (04) 9 714899

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản

Giám đốc : PHÙNG QUỐC BẢO
Tổng biên tập : NGUYỄN BÁ THÀNH

Biên tập
Vân Ngọc

Chế bản
NS. Bình Thạnh

Trình bày bìa
Xuân Duyên

Tổng phát hành : Công ty TNHH DỊCH VỤ VĂN HÓA KHANG VIỆT
Địa chỉ : 374 Xô Viết Nghệ Tĩnh P.25 – Q.BT – TP.HCM
ĐT: 5117907 – Fax: 8999898
Email: binhthanhbookstore@yahoo.com

Nâng cao các dạng bài tập trắc nghiệm TIẾNG ANH 7

Mã số : 2L – 210 DH2007

In 3.000 cuốn, khổ 16×24 cm, tại Công ty in **VIỆT HƯNG**.

Số xuất bản : 820 – 2007/CXB/11 – 125/ĐHQGHN ngày 10/10/2007.

Quyết định xuất bản số : 597 LK/XB

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý IV năm 2007.

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Nhằm giúp cho các em học sinh và các bậc phụ huynh làm quen với dạng bài làm và bài thi theo hình thức trắc nghiệm khách quan theo chu trương mới đây của bộ Giáo Dục và Đào Tạo, chúng tôi biên soạn bộ sách Trắc Nghiệm Tiếng Anh lớp 6, 7, 8, 9 và Trắc Nghiệm Nâng Cao Tiếng Anh 6, 7, 8, 9. Bộ sách này được biên soạn theo chương trình và sách Giáo Khoa mới của bộ Giáo Dục và Đào Tạo hiện hành, cung cấp đầy đủ và đa dạng các câu trắc nghiệm từ cơ bản đến nâng cao về từ vựng lẫn các chủ điểm ngữ pháp trong từng đơn vị bài học của bộ sách giáo Khoa Tiếng Anh lớp 6, 7, 8, 9.

- Ở mỗi bài đều có phần giới thiệu chủ điểm ngữ pháp để các em có thể ôn tập và nắm vững cấu trúc câu trước khi làm bài.
- Phần từ vựng giúp các em ôn lại từ và cách sử dụng từ mới vào câu.
- Phần nhận ra lỗi sai trong câu giúp em phân tích được cấu trúc câu. Ở phần này đáp án có đưa đề nghị cách sửa lỗi để các em tham khảo.
- Cuối cùng là một bài đọc hiểu có nội dung gắn bó với chủ điểm bài học sẽ giúp các em mở rộng vốn từ và phát triển kỹ năng đọc hiểu của mình một cách tích cực.

Mặc dù đã có nhiều cố gắng trong khi biên soạn, nhưng chắc chắn cuốn sách này vẫn còn nhiều thiếu sót. Chúng tôi chân thành mong nhận được sự đóng góp ý kiến xây dựng của bạn đọc.

Nhóm biên soạn.

MỤC LỤC

Trang 1

Lời nói đầu

Unit 1: Back To School.....	3
Unit 2: Personal Information.....	13
Unit 3: At Home	23
Unit 4: At School	30
Unit 5: Work And Play.....	38
Unit 6: After School	46
Unit 7: The World Of Work	55
Unit 8: Places	65
Unit 9: At Home And Away.....	75
Unit 10: Health And Hygiene.....	84
Unit 11: Keep Fit, Stay Healthy.....	91
Unit 12: Let's Eat	97
Unit 13: Activities.....	106
Unit 14: Free Time Fun	115
Unit 15: Going Out	123
Unit 16: People And Places	130
Answer Key	137

UNIT 1 BACK TO SCHOOL

GRAMMAR NOTES.

(A) Minor structures showing affirmative Agreements with **Too** and **So**. (*Cấu trúc diễn tả sự đồng ý khẳng định với Too và So*)

Too và **So** (*cũng vậy, cũng thế*) được dùng để diễn tả sự đồng ý của người nói để đáp lại một câu lời nói xác định (*affirmative statement*). Cấu trúc câu với **Too** và **So** sẽ dựa vào câu lời nói.

1/ Nếu câu lời nói có **trợ động từ** hay động từ **Be**, ta dùng lại **trợ động từ** hay động từ **Be** đó trong cấu trúc câu với **Too** và **So**. **Too** sẽ đứng ở cuối câu. **So** đứng ở đầu câu với sự đảo ngữ giữa chủ ngữ và động từ.

Ex: Hoa is in class 7A. I **am, too.** / **So am I.**

(*Hoa ở lớp 7A. Tôi cũng vậy*)

Tan **can** swim fast. Minh **can, too.** / **So can Minh.**

(*Tan bơi nhanh. Minh cũng vậy*)

2/ Nếu câu trả lời có động từ thường, ta sẽ dùng trợ động từ **do/ does/ did** tương ứng trong cấu trúc với **Too/ So**.

Ex: Lan goes to the school library every week. I **do, too.** / **So do I.**

(*Lan đi thư viện trường mỗi tuần. Tôi cũng vậy*)

They studied hard last year. We **did, too.** / **So did we.**

(*Họ đã học chăm năm rồi. Chúng ta cũng vậy*)

(B) Indefinite quantifiers. (*Từ chỉ số lượng bất định*): **Many, much, a lot of, lots of, plenty of.**

1/ **Many – Much** (*nhiều*): được dùng ở câu phủ định và nghi vấn.

* **Many**: đứng trước danh từ đếm được, số nhiều.

Ex: Hoa doesn't have **many** friends in Hanoi.

(*Hoa không có nhiều bạn ở Hà Nội*)

Do you have **many** English books?

(*Bạn có nhiều sách tiếng Anh không?*)

* **Much**: đứng trước danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: We don't have **much** time to waste.

(*Chúng ta không có nhiều thì giờ để phung phí*)

Do you spend **much** money on clothes?

(*Bạn có tiêu nhiều tiền về quần áo không?*)

2/ **A lot of – lots of – plenty of** (*nhiều*): dùng trong câu xác định với cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được.

Ex: We need **a lot of/ lots of/ plenty of** pens and pencils.

(*Chúng ta cần nhiều bút mực và bút chì*)

(C) Question words. (*Từ hỏi*)

(a) Form (*dạng*): Tiếng Anh có 9 từ hỏi với các nội dung:

1. **Who** (ai) – chủ ngữ.
2. **Whom** (ai) – túc từ. } hỏi về người
3. **Whose** + danh từ (của ai): hỏi về sở hữu.
4. **What** (+ danh từ) (cái gì) hỏi về sự vật, đồ vật hay con vật.
5. **Which** (+ danh từ) (nào, cái nào trong nhiều cái) chỉ sự chọn lựa về đồ vật, sự vật hay con vật.
6. **Where** (đâu, ở đâu) hỏi về nơi chốn.
7. **When** (khi nào) hỏi về thời gian.
8. **Why** (tại sao) hỏi về nguyên nhân hay lý do.
9. **How** (thế nào, cách nào) hỏi về cách thức hay trạng thái.

(b) Use (*Cách dùng*):

Các từ hỏi thường đứng đầu câu hỏi, nó có thể là chủ ngữ (*subject*), túc từ (*object*) hay bổ ngữ (*modifiers*).

1/ **Question words as subject:** (*Từ hỏi làm chủ ngữ*) là các từ **What, Which, Who, và Whose** (+ danh từ):

Wh – word	+	(auxiliary verb)	+	main verb	+	object ?
(Từ hỏi)		(trợ động từ)		(động từ chính)		

Ex: **Who** wants a new book? (*Ai cần quyển sách mới*)

Who can do this exercise? (*Ai có thể làm bài tập này?*)

What is in your bag? (*Cái gì trong túi xách của bạn?*)

Whose pen is in the box? (*Bút của ai trong hộp?*)

2/ **Question words as object.** (*Từ hỏi làm túc từ*) là các từ **What,**

Wh – word	+	auxiliary verb	+	subject	+	main verb	+ ?
(Từ hỏi)		(trợ động từ)		(chủ ngữ)		(động từ chính)		

Which, Whom, Whose + danh từ:

Ex: **What** are you looking for? (*Bạn đang tìm gì?*)

Which book do you want? (*Bạn cần quyển sách nào?*)

Whose pen are you using? (*Bạn đang dùng bút của ai?*)

Whom } does he want to see? (*Anh ấy muốn gặp ai?*)
Who

Who có thể thay cho **Whom** khi đứng đầu câu hỏi.

3/ **Question words as modifiers.** (*Từ hỏi làm bổ từ*) là các từ **When, Where, Why, How.**

Wh	- word	+	auxiliary verb	+	subject	+	main verb	+	... ?
(Từ hỏi)			(trợ động từ)		(chủ từ)		(động từ chính)		

Ex: When does he start working?

(*Khi nào ông ấy bắt đầu làm việc?*)

Where will you go? (*Bạn sẽ đi đâu?*)

How can we open the door? (*Chúng ta mở cửa bằng cách nào?*)

* Từ hỏi **How** có thể kết hợp với 1 tính từ (*adjective*) hay 1 phó từ (*adverb*).

Ex: How old is she? (*Cô ấy mấy tuổi?*)

How fast can he swim? (*Ông ấy có thể bơi nhanh thế nào?*)

15. _____ to Nha Trang ?
a. How long is it b. How far is it
c. Is far d. What is distance
16. What _____? Very nice. Try one!
a. those cakes are like b. are those cakes like
c. like are those cakes d. they are like those cakes
17. What's the date today? - It's _____ May.
a. twelve b. twelfth c. the twelfth of d. twelve of
18. How much time do you _____ your homework?
a. make at b. bring to c. give for d. spend on
19. Who are you ? - _____
a. How do you do ? b. Thank you, Ned Kelly.
c. My name is Ned Kelly. d. Fine, thanks.
20. How long does it _____ to get to Ha Noi by car ?
a. take b. make c. want d. need
21. I know my _____ to school.
a. book b. walk c. way d. run
22. My father will _____ me to the zoo tomorrow.
a. give b. catch c. keep d. take
23. Will you _____ me how to play the game?
a. show b. learn c. call d. need
24. How often do you _____ your dog?
a. eat b. feed c. food d. give
25. Is that your uncle's wife? - No, my uncle _____ married.
a. doesn't get b. isn't have c. he isn't d. isn't
26. _____ a train until 4 o'clock.
a. There isn't b. It isn't c. It hasn't d. There aren't
27. Where is _____? - It's over there.
a. John's car b. John his car c. car of John d. the John's car
28. I don't know _____ people here.
a. much b. a lot c. many d. few

29. Have a biscuit! – _____
 a. All right, here you are b. Thank you very much
 c. Yes, very much thanks d. It's ok, thank very much
30. What's _____ the radio this morning?
 a. about b. at c. in d. on

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

31. Tam studies very hard and _____.
 a. so is Lan b. Lan is, too
 c. so Lan does d. so does Lan
32. I can't speak Chinese and my brother _____.
 a. can't, either b. can't, too
 c. can, too d. can, either
33. We play football every Sunday but they _____.
 a. don't play b. don't c. can't play d. can't
34. Milk is good for your health and _____.
 a. so are fruit juices b. fruit juices aren't
 c. so fruit juices are d. fruit juices are, either
35. My sister is not good at English and _____.
 a. I am, too b. so am I c. neither I am d. neither am I
36. There _____ a number of people waiting to see you now.
 a. is b. was c. are d. were
37. Don't ask me for information. I haven't got _____.
 a. one b. any c. some d. them
38. Hoa is a new student. She doesn't have _____ friends here.
 a. lots b. some c. plenty d. many
39. I don't like tests. Neither _____.
 a. I do b. I don't c. I like d. do I
40. We don't need _____ money.
 a. a few b. a lot c. much d. many
41. What _____? – Terrible!
 a. is the weather like b. the weather is like
 c. like is the weather d. weather is it like

42. I don't speak Japanese, but Jenny _____ .
 a. do b. speaks c. does d. is speaking it
43. I never drink beer. – _____ !
 a. Nor I don't b. Me too c. I don't too d. Neither do I
44. Jack smokes a lot. – _____ .
 a. So his brother does b. So does his brother
 c. Also his brother d. Equally his brother
45. Joe speaks English. He speaks a little French _____.
 a. so well b. either c. equally d. too
46. We've got _____ food in the house.
 a. plenty of b. lots c. a lot d. very much
47. I love cheese. – _____ .
 a. Me not b. I don't c. I don't, either d. So I don't
48. This is a birthday present. – _____ ?
 a. For who is it b. Who for is it
 c. Who is it for d. Whose it for
49. _____ is the film ? – Two and a half hours.
 a. When b. What time c. How much d. How long
50. Janet and I _____ good friends.
 a. am b. are c. is d. was

IV. Error Identification

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

51. Swimming is not an expensive sport and it is very good to your health.
 a b c d
52. Tomorrow will be a wind day with rain everywhere .
 a b c d
53. Beer isn't good for children and coffee isn't , too.
 a b c d
54. Daisy and I am in the same class. She is my classmate.
 a b c d

55. They are very busy . They can't go everywhere.

a b c d

56. Do the children go to school for the morning?

a b c d

57. My father listening to the radio every morning.

a b c d

58. There has four seasons in a year : spring, summer, fall and winter.

a b c d

59. What does the weather like in Dalat in December ?

a b c d

60. They need much coloured pencils to paint the picture.

a b c d

V. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

A) School

We send our (61) to school to prepare them for the time when they will (62) big and will have to work for (63) . They learn (64) own language so that they will be able to tell others clearly what they want and (65) they know and understand what others (66) them. They learn arithmetic in order to (67) to measure and count (68) in their daily life, geography in order to know (69) about the world around them and history to know something about the people they meet (70) day.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| 61. a. childs | b. boys | c. girls | d. children |
| 62. a. be | b. are | c. being | d. to be |
| 63. a. they | b. them | c. themselves | d. their |
| 64. a. them | b. their | c. they | d. themselves |
| 65. a. where | b. when | c. why | d. what |

66. a. tell b. telling c. to tell d. told
67. a. are able b. be able c. being able d. is able
68. a. a thing b. more things c. things d. much things
69. a. anything b. nothing c. something d. everything
70. a. every b. each c. a d. one

B)

Every year students in many countries learn English. Some of these students are young children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school, others study by themselves. A few learn English just by hearing the language, in film, on television, in the office, or among their friends. But not many are lucky enough to do that. Most people must work hard to learn another language.

Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own language, and mathematics... and English.

Many adults learn English because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies, because some of their books are in English at the college or university. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

Notes:

Teenagers (n): thanh thiếu niên	subject (n): môn học
Adult (n): người lớn, người trưởng thành	useful for (a): có ích cho
Another language (n): một ngôn ngữ khác	college (n): cao đẳng
Their own language (n): tiếng mẹ đẻ của họ	university (n): đại học
By oneself: một mình	lucky (a): may mắn

71. Students in many countries learn English _____.

- a. a year b. a month c. every year d. the whole year

72. Some of these students are _____.

- a. teenagers b. young children c. adults d. all a, b, c.

73. Many people learn English by _____.
a. watching videos only b. hearing the language in the office
c. talking with the film stars d. working hard on their lessons
74. Many boys and girls learn English because _____.
a. English can give them a job
b. it is one of their subjects
c. their parents make them
d. they have to study their own language
75. Many adults learn English because _____.
a. it is useful for their work b. they like it
c. it is interesting d. it is easy
76. Teenagers learn English for their _____.
a. lower studies b. hobby c. higher studies d. work
77. Some books are in English at _____.
a. colleges b. university c. high school d. Both a & b
78. In Viet Nam, schoolchildren study Vietnamese as _____.
a. their own language b. a foreign language
c. a second language d. another language
79. In England or America, schoolchildren study English as _____.
a. a foreign language b. their own language
c. another language d. a second language
80. Some people learn English because they want to read _____ in English.
a. magazines b. newspapers c. books d. All a, b, c

End of Test

UNIT 2 PERSONAL INFORMATION

GRAMMAR NOTES.

(A) Talking on the phone. (Nói chuyện qua điện thoại)

1/ Saying the telephone numbers. (Cách nói số điện thoại)

a) Số điện thoại thường được đọc từng chữ số (*digit*). Số không (0) được đọc là "oh" /əu/

Ex: **8902431** : eight - nine oh - two - four - three - one.

b) Khi có 2 số liên tiếp giống nhau ta có thể đọc từng chữ số như bình thường hay dùng từ **double** 'dʌbl / trước chữ số đó.

Ex: **8220551** : eight - double two oh - double five - one.

2/ Khi yêu cầu nói chuyện với ai, ta nói:

Ex: Hello. Could/ May I speak to (Mary/ Mr Brown ...), please?

3/ Đáp lại lời yêu cầu hay trả lời điện thoại khi có tiếng chuông reo, ta nói:

Ex: Hello. (Mary/ Tom Brown ...) speaking.

4/ Hỏi tên người gọi:

Ex: Who's calling, please?

(What's) your name, please?

(B) The simple future tense. (Thì tương lai đơn)

1/ Form : (Dạng)

Thì tương lai đơn được tạo bởi động từ hình thái **Will** hoặc **Shall** với động từ chính ở dạng nguyên mẫu không có **To** (*bare infinitive*)

- **Shall** dùng với chủ ngữ **I/ We**.
- **Will** dùng với các chủ ngữ còn lại.

Tuy nhiên, ngày nay **Will** được dùng cho tất cả các chủ ngữ, nhất là trong văn nói.

I/ we	+ shall	
He/ she/ it } You/ they }	+ will	+ V (infinitive)

Ex: We **shall** go there. They **will** go with us.

(Chúng ta sẽ đi đến đó. Họ sẽ đi với chúng ta)

Dạng rút gọn:

I will/ shall = I'll / aɪl / It will = It'll / ɪtl /

You will = You'll / ju:l / We will/ shall = We'll / wi:l /

He will = He'll / hi:l / They will = They'll / ðeɪl /
She will = She'll / ʃi:l /

2/ Use : (Cách dùng)

Thì tương lai đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

- a) Sự việc xảy ra trong tương lai (*không chắc chắn*). Trong câu thường có từ chỉ thời gian: **tomorrow** (ngày mai), **tonight** (tối nay), **next week/ month/ year...** (tuần tới/ tháng tới/ năm tới ...).

Ex: He'll go to England **next year**.

(Anh ấy sẽ đi Anh quốc vào năm tới.)

- b) Tiên đoán sự việc trong tương lai.

Ex: It **will** be sunny **tomorrow**. (Ngày mai trời có nắng.)

Ngoài cách dùng thông thường trên, **will** và **shall** còn được dùng:

(1) Will: diễn tả.

- a/ Quyết định lúc nói.

Ex: A: The telephone is ringing. (Điện thoại reo kìa)

B : Ok. I'll answer it. (Được rồi để tôi trả lời cho.)

- b/ Lời hứa.

Ex: I'll buy you a bicycle for your birthday.

(Tôi sẽ mua cho bạn chiếc xe đạp vào ngày sinh nhật .)

- c/ Lời mời hay yêu cầu ai làm gì với **Will you ... ?**

Ex: **Will you** come and have dinner with us tonight?

(Mời bạn đến dùng cơm với chúng tôi tối nay nhé?)

Will you open the window, please?

(Xin vui lòng mở dùm cửa sổ?)

- d/ Một dự định.

Ex: I'll buy that car = I intend to buy that car.

(Tôi sẽ mua chiếc xe đó .)

(2) Shall : Diễn tả.

- a/ Lời đề nghị ai cùng làm với **shall we ... ?**

Ex: **Shall we** go to the cinema tonight?

(Tối nay chúng ta đi xem phim nhé?)

- b/ Lời đề nghị giúp ai với **shall I ... ?**

Ex: **Shall I** carry one of your bags?

(Để tôi xách dùm bạn một cái túi nhé?)

(C) Ordinal numbers: Số thứ tự.

Ngoài các số thứ tự hạng nhất: thứ nhất: **first**, thứ nhì: **second**, thứ ba: **third**, các số thứ tự khác được tạo thành bằng cách thêm “th” vào số đếm (*cardinal number*)

Ex four → **fourth** (*thứ tư*). Six → **sixth** (*thứ sáu*)

Notes:

a) Từ **nine** phải bỏ **-e** trước khi thêm “-th” : **ninth** (*thứ chín*)

b) Các số đếm tận cùng là **-ve**, ta đổi **-ve** thành **f** rồi mới thêm “-th”.

Ex. twelve → **twelfth**. Five → **fifth**

c) Các số đếm chỉ chục (*mười*) như: **twenty** (20), **thirty** (30) ... ta đổi **-y** thành **-i** rồi thêm “-eth”, đọc là : /əθ /

Ex: twenty → **twentieth** / 'twentiəθ /

forty → **fortieth** / 'fɔ:tiəθ /

(D) Saying the Dates. (*Nói nhật kỳ: Ngày tháng năm*)

1/ Muốn nói nhật kỳ, ta dùng số thứ tự (*ordinal numbers*) theo 2 cách sau:

a) Tháng trước ngày sau.

Ex: January the first (*Ngày 1 tháng giêng*)

June the thirtieth (*Ngày 30 tháng sáu*)

May the fourteenth (*Ngày 14 tháng năm*)

b) Ngày trước tháng sau.

Ex: The first of January (*Ngày 1 tháng giêng*)

The thirtieth of June (*Ngày 30 tháng sáu*)

The fourteenth of May (*Ngày 14 tháng năm*)

2/ Cách nói năm:

Để nói năm ta nói từng đôi chữ số:

Ex: 816 = eight sixteen

502 = five oh two

1000 = one thousand

1001 = ten oh one

1999 = nineteen ninety

2005 = twenty oh five

2032 = twenty thirty-two

UNIT 2 PERSONAL INFORMATION

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

1. a. fine b. nine c. time d. thing
2. a. happy b. sky c. try d. dry
3. a. man b. fat c. table d. map
4. a. hot b. mode c. pot d. stop
5. a. front b. some c. brother d. do

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành câu

6. What's your new phone _____? – 09081234.
a. number b. figure c. letter d. dial
7. I'd like to make a _____ to 1256734, please.
a. ring b. call c. phone d. sound
8. The phone is ringing. Could you _____ it?
a. reply b. tell c. pick d. answer
9. I'm sorry. She's _____ at the moment.
a. in b. out c. on d. at
10. Could I speak to Susie May, please? – _____.
a. Talking b. Calling c. Answering d. Spcaking
11. _____ does the play start? – I think it starts at 8.00.
a. When b. What c. How d. Where
12. _____ will it last? – About two hours.
a. When b. How long c. What d. How much
13. The play begins _____ half past seven.
a. on b. in c. at d. to
14. This shop is open _____ nine o'clock on Friday evenings.
a. until b. through c. since d. during
15. _____ do the buses run? – Every twenty minutes.
a. How far b. What time c. How much d. How often

16. She lives _____ her mother and father.
a. to b. by c. with d. from
17. What's your _____ of birth? June eighth.
a. day b. date c. time d. hour
18. I don't like exams because I'm usually _____ before exams.
a. happy b. worried c. nervous d. both b and c
19. He wants _____ a phone call to his family.
a. to make b. to do c. to have d. to put
20. Lan _____ a birthday party this weekend.
a. is making b. gets c. is having d. is getting
21. I hope you will come and _____ the fun.
a. take b. give c. join d. get
22. What time will you _____? – I'll stay until the end of the film.
a. finish b. leave c. be d. stay
23. What's the _____ today? – It's May 7th.
a. day b. time c. month d. date
24. She will _____ some of her friends to the party.
a. invite b. ask c. get d. make
25. The party will be _____ her home.
a. in b. inside c. at d. into
26. We go swimming _____.
a. every Saturday b. all Saturdays
c. every Saturdays d. all the Saturday
27. She wants to see a film so she goes to _____.
a. the cinema b. the theatre c. the zoo d. the museum
28. Hurry, or we shall _____ the bus.
a. catch b. miss c. run d. keep
29. Tom is a handsome boy. He's _____.
a. kind b. good c. tall d. good-looking
30. We _____ our grandpa because he's old and weak.
a. look b. look for c. look after d. look at

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

31. Date of birth? – 3rd June, 1960.

- a. Three of June, nineteen hundred sixty.
- b. The third of June, nineteen sixty.
- c. Third June, nineteen and sixty.
- d. June third, thousand nine hundred sixty.

32. I don't like oranges, but my sister _____.

- a. likes
- b. do
- c. is liking them
- d. does

33. How long does it _____ to get to Nha Trang by train?

- a. want
- b. need
- c. take
- d. make

34. My father is _____ busy at the moment.

- a. fair
- b. quite
- c. well
- d. quiet

35. Hello. Could you put me _____ Mr Roger, please?

- a. to
- b. with
- c. in connection with
- d. through to

36. Sorry, he isn't here. – Can I _____ a message then?

- a. leave
- b. let
- c. make
- d. ask him

37. How big is your family? – _____.

- a. We are seven
- b. There are seven of us
- c. It is seven people
- d. We have seven people

38. How do you go to school? – I go to school _____.

- a. by foot
- b. on foot
- c. on walking
- d. by walking

39. How far is it from here? – _____.

- a. It's long
- b. No, it isn't far
- c. Two kilometers
- d. Yes, it's far

40. What's your new _____? – Flat 4B, 25 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

- a. number
- b. place
- c. house
- d. address

41. By the way, how _____ is it by bus? – I'm not sure, but it's very cheap.

- a. much
- b. long
- c. far
- d. often

55. What time does she wake off every morning?

a b c d

56. What's the date today? – It's twelve of May.

a b c d

57. Excuse me. Can you say me the time, please?

a b c d

58. We have always eggs and toast for breakfast.

a b c d

59. How you say "hello" in Italian?

a b c d

60. Jan is an old friend of me.

a b c d

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

A) The Regent Hotel, London.

Jack Tippit and his wife, Isabel, who is Spanish, both work at the Regent Hotel in the centre of London. Jack is a receptionist and Isabel works in the hotel bar.

Jack say : "Ten million people (61) London every year. Our hotel (62) sixty room, and visitors (63) from all over the world, especially from America and Japan. I (64) English, German, and Spanish. I can't speak Japanese, but I want to learn it. Our visitors like doing many things. They often (65) breakfast in the hotel, an English breakfast of eggs, bacon ad toast. Then perhaps after breakfast they visit the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace and go (66) in Harrods. They come (67) to the hotel at 4 o'clock and have tea and relax. Then (68) the evening they go to the theatre. I work from 6 o'clock in the morning (69) three in the afternoon and Isabel works (70) night, but we love our work.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 61. a. visiting | b. visit | c. to visit | d. is visiting |
| 62. a. has | b. having | c. have | d. is having |
| 63. a. comes | b. coming | c. come | d. to come |
| 64. a. say | b. tell | c. talk | d. speak |
| 65. a. have | b. has | c. having | d. to have |
| 66. a. shop | b. shopping | c. to shop | d. shops |
| 67. a. again | b. for | c. back | d. up |
| 68. a. in | b. on | c. at | d. to |
| 69. a. up | b. till | c. at | d. for |
| 70. a. on | b. in | c. up | d. at |

B)

Mariam usually gets up at 7 a.m. with a cup of coffee to wake her up properly. She leaves home at 7.45 to reach the university at 8 a.m for her daily swim in the pool there.

She usually gets back home by 9 a.m. Then she starts her housework. She does a lot of other things too, like writing letters and gardening, and she often has to go out to see people at some point during the day.

She has a quick "brunch" mid-morning, and she likes to have an evening meal with the family between 6 p.m and 7 p.m. Everyone helps clear away after dinner. By then it's about 7.15 or 7.30 p.m.

Mariam likes to relax in the evenings, but sometimes she has a meeting she has to go.

She aims to bed early two or three times a week; at other times she goes to bed after midnight but usually before 12.30.

Notes:

Properly (adv): một cách thích hợp	gardening (n): làm vườn
To wake up: thức giấc	some point (n): ở lúc nào đó
Pool (n): hồ nước	to clear away: dọn dẹp
To have to: phải	to relax: thư giãn, nghỉ ngơi

To aim: cố gắng, sắp xếp

swimming pool (n): hồ bơi

Housework (n): việc nhà

brunch (n): bữa ăn sáng muộn thay cho bữa ăn sáng và cả bữa trưa

71. 7 a.m is the time Mariam _____.

- a. wakes up b. gets up c. goes up d. moves up

72. She has _____ to wake her up properly.

- a. a cup of tea b. a glass of water
c. a cup of coffee d. a glass of milk

73. How long does it take Mariam to go from home to the university?

- a. fifteen minutes b. half an hour
c. an hour d. twenty minutes

74. Why does she go to the university every day? – _____.

- a. To swim b. To drive c. To dive d. To study

75. Then she _____ at 9 a.m.

- a. goes to work b. gets back home
c. goes to study d. goes shopping

76. She doesn't have _____.

- a. breakfast b. lunch c. brunch d. both a & b

77. She has _____ in the morning.

- a. lunch b. brunch c. breakfast d. nothing

78. She has dinner with _____.

- a. friends b. workers c. her family d. classmates

79. Mariam likes _____ in the evenings.

- a. to go out b. to work late c. to do homework d. to relax

80. She goes to bed early _____ a week.

- a. two times b. three times c. other times d. both a & b

End of Test

UNIT 3

AT HOME

GRAMMAR POINTS

Exclamatory sentences (*Câu cảm thán*)

Câu cảm thán là câu bày tỏ sự ngạc nhiên, giận dữ, đau đớn, thán phục... của người nói. Câu cảm thường bắt đầu bằng **How** hoặc **What** và chấm dứt bằng dấu cảm ! (exclamation mark !)

(A) Exclamation with How (*Câu cảm với How*)

How + Adjective + Subject + Linking verb !

Linking verb: động-từ liên kết như *to be, to become, to feel...*

Ex: **How** beautiful the princess is! (*Công chúa đẹp làm sao!*)

How long this lesson is! (*Bài học này dài quá!*)

How + Adverb + Subject + Verb !

Ex: **How well** he swim! (*Anh ấy bơi giỏi quá!*)

How fast she runs! (*Cô ấy chạy nhanh quá!*)

(B) Exclamation with What (*Câu cảm với What*)

1/. With count Nouns (*Với danh từ đếm được*)

What + a/an + Adjective + Noun (số ít)!

What + Adjective + Noun (Số nhiều)!

Ex: **What** a beautiful Christmas tree! (*Cây giáng sinh đẹp quá!*)

What an interesting film! (*Phim hay quá!*)

What difficult exercises! (*Những bài tập khó quá!*)

2/. With Non-count Nouns (*Với danh từ không đếm được*)

What + Adjective + Noun !

Ex: **What** hot weather! (*Thời tiết nóng quá!*)

Notes: Cấu trúc câu cảm với **What...** có thể có **Subject + Verb** cuối câu.

Ex: **What** delicious food they served!

(*Họ phục vụ thức ăn ngon quá!*)

What a lovely house you have!

(*Bạn có căn nhà xinh quá!*)

UNIT 3

AT HOME

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

1. a. card b. prepare c. car d. compare
2. a. full b. tub c. shut d. study
3. a. bad b. hat c. dangerous d. angry
4. a. sink b. different c. blind d. visit
5. a. easy b. measure c. please d. meat

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu

6. This is the _____. It has a sink, a tub and a shower.
a. bedroom b. bathroom c. living-room d. dining-room
7. We have a _____ to wash our clothes.
a. dishwasher b. dryer c. washing machine d. fridge
8. This is the _____. It washes dishes, knives, glasses wonderfully.
a. cooker b. electric stove c. dishwasher d. cleaner
9. What a _____ kitchen! It has everything to help you do the housework.
a. careful b. interesting c. bright d. convenient
10. My father is a _____. He works on our farm in the countryside.
a. doctor b. worker c. farmer d. cooker
11. He grows vegetables and _____ cattle.
a. raises b. gets c. rises d. has
12. A doctor _____ of sick people.
a. takes b. takes care c. looks d. looks after
13. A journalist _____ for a newspaper.
a. sends b. posts c. types d. writes
14. What _____ he _____? – He is a taxi-driver.
a. does / do b. does / work c. is / work d. is / do
15. The apartment is _____. There is no furniture in it.
a. full b. furnished c. ready d. empty
16. Some apartments are cheap but a lot are _____.
a. expensive b. big c. small d. beautiful

17. This apartment is _____ for us because it is rather cheap and near the city center.
 a. easy b. suitable c. best d. ready
18. Who _____ the housework at home? Your mother or your sister?
 a. makes b. gets c. does d. has
19. My mother is always busy. She works _____ all day.
 a. hard b. hardly c. careful d. busily
20. _____ any chairs in the living room?
 a. I have there b. Is there c. Has there d. Are there
21. Where are the chairs? – They are _____ the window.
 a. under b. over c. near d. above
22. This kitchen has everything. _____ a convenient kitchen!
 a. What b. How c. Which d. That
23. This apartment has a lot furniture. It is _____.
 a. empty b. ready c. furnished d. full
24. I don't like this shirt. Its colour is too _____.
 a. beautiful b. lovely c. nice d. bright
25. Miss White is a _____. She takes care of our school library.
 a. secretary b. shopkeeper c. book-keeper d. librarian
26. Each of the room in this hotel _____ air conditioning.
 a. is b. are c. has d. have
27. Mr Brown goes _____ work _____ bus every day.
 a. to / by b. to / in c. for / by d. for / in
28. He works in a shop. He sells things. He is a _____.
 a. waiter b. shop assistant c. writer d. postman
29. The kitchen is large and bright so we will eat our _____ there.
 a. food b. lunch c. meals d. dinner
30. Would you like to go fishing? The weather is _____ today.
 a. well b. bright c. fine d. convenient

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

31. What about _____ dinner with me?
 a. come b. coming to c. to come d. to have

32. She sings better than everybody else in the group _____.
 a. does b. sing c. do d. is
33. Jack's going to look for a part-time job in the summer and _____.
 a. so Pat is b. so Pat does c. so is Pat d. so does Pat
34. Our house has four bedrooms. I have the _____.
 a. smaller b. more smaller c. smallest d. most smallest
35. Chinese people _____ a lot of rice.
 a. eating b. eat c. are eating d. have eating
36. It's my birthday today! I'm twenty. – _____.
 a. So am I b. I as well c. So I am d. Also I
37. He's in the garden. He _____ trees.
 a. plant b. planting c. is planting d. has planting
38. Is Joey a short man? – No, he _____.
 a. is tall six feet b. makes six feet tall
 c. is six feet tall d. has six feet tall
39. This is a birthday present. _____?
 a. Whose it for b. Who for is it c. For who is it d. Who is it for
40. The students _____ a party this evening.
 a. make b. are having c. get d. are getting
41. I speak English _____ Nam.
 a. more well than b. more good than
 c. better than d. better as
42. This apartment is the _____ of the three.
 a. new b. newer c. newest d. as new
43. It is also the _____ of all.
 a. good b. well c. better d. best
44. I always ask my father _____ advice.
 a. with b. for c. from d. of
45. How often do you go on the Internet? – _____.
 a. Every day b. Twice a week c. Sometimes d. All a, b, c
46. Are those books over there _____?
 a. John's b. John c. John' d. John' books
47. **Barbara has a car. It's faster than mine.**
 a. Barbara's car is fast b. My car is fast
 c. My car is slower than Barbara's d. My car is the slowest.

48. **My mother cooks much better than me.**

- a. My mother is a good cook b. I am a good cook
c. My mother is the best cook d. I can't cook as well as my mother

49. Maria is the best student in class.

- Nobody in class studies better than Maria.
- Everybody in class studies than Maria.
- Some students study better than Maria.
- Maria studies better than some students.

50. This apartment is the most expensive of the three.

- This apartment is expensive.
- The other apartments are cheap.
- The other apartments are cheaper than this one.
- All the three apartments are expensive.

IV. Error Identification

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

(Tìm từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.)

51. The weather today is much good than yesterday.

- a b c d

52. Let's go swimming. The weather is nice today. What a nice weather!

- a b c d

53. She gets up early in the morning and goes to bed lately.

- a b c d

54. There aren't some glasses and cups in the cupboard.

- a b c d

55. His favourite subject at school are Maths and Physics.

- a b c d

56. I think this is the suitable apartment for us because it is near the center city.

- a b c

d

57. My mother does the houseworks and helps on the farm.

- a b c d

58. I never get up early in Sundays. I am in bed until eleven.

- a b c d

59. My brother leaves home at 7.00 and goes to work by foot.

- a b c d

60. My friend, Linh, is not from China but she says Chinese well.

a

b

c

d

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A)

My house

I live in a house (61) the sea. It's an (62) house, about 100 years old, and it's very small. There (63) two bedrooms upstairs. The bathroom is downstairs (64) the kitchen. There is a living-room where (65) a lovely old fireplace. There's a garden in the (66) the house. The garden goes down to the beach and in spring and summer there are flowers (67) .

I live alone with my dog, Boxer, but we have a lot of (68). Many of my friends work in the city, so they often stay with me because they want to relax.

I love my house for many reasons : the garden, the flowers in summer, the fire in winter and the (69) thing is the view from my bedroom (70) .

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 61. a. on | b. below | c. near | d. behind |
| 62. a. new | b. old | c. big | d. large |
| 63. a. is | b. isn't | c. are | d. aren't |
| 64. a. next to | b. near | c. beside | d. All a, b, c |
| 65. a. there | b. there's | c. there are | d. these are |
| 66. a. front | b. side | c. back of | d. middle |
| 67. a. everywhere | b. anywhere | c. nowhere | d. All a, b, c |
| 68. a. comers | b. goers | c. walkers | d. visitors |
| 69. a. good | b. better | c. best | d. well! |
| 70. a. window | b. gate | c. door | d. way |

B)

We don't live in a house or a flat. We live on a houseboat. The boat looks small, but it's quite big inside. Apart from the bathroom, it's only

got one room, so we have to do everything there – eat, cook, sleep, and watch TV. We usually keep our houseboat at Little Venice in London. We're almost in the centre of the city there. That's great for clubs, pubs, the theatre, and so on. But the best thing about a houseboat is that you can move and take your home with you.

Notes:

A houseboat (n): nhà thuyền

great (a): tuyệt vời

Inside (adv): bên trong

club (n): câu lạc bộ

Apart from (adv): ngoài ... ra

and so on: và vân vân

Almost (adv): hầu như

to move: di chuyển

71. They don't live a house or a flat, they live on _____.

- a. a ship b. a boat c. a building d. a cottage

72. It's rather big _____ the boat.

- a. inside b. outside c. behind d. out of

73. There _____ in the boat, besides the bathroom.

- a. is one room b. are two rooms
c. are some rooms d. is no room

74. Little Venice is in _____.

- a. Italy b. France c. Rome d. London

75. Little Venice is in _____ of the city.

- a. front b. the opposite c. the centre d. the side

76. It's easy for them to go to _____.

- a. clubs b. pubs c. theatres d. All a, b, c

77. They live on the houseboat so they _____ with their house.

- a. run b. move c. walk d. get

78. They can _____ in the same room.

- a. eat b. sleep c. watch TV d. All a, b, c

79. They have to do _____ in the only room there.

- a. nothing b. something c. everything d. anything

80. The best thing about a houseboat is that they can move and _____ with them.

- a. take their home b. keep their house
c. send their house d. move their room

End of Test

UNIT 4

AT SCHOOL

GRAMMAR POINTS.

(A) The simple present versus the present continuous tense

(Thì hiện tại đơn so sánh với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

Simple present

Diễn tả

1/- Thói quen ở hiện tại, hành động lặp đi lặp lại, một sự thật hay chân lý thời nào cũng đúng.

Ex:

We **go** swimming every Sunday
(Chúng tôi đi bơi mỗi chủ nhật.)

The Earth **goes** around the Sun.
(Trái đất đi quanh mặt trời.)

Present continuous

Diễn tả

1/- Hành động hay sự kiện có tính tạm thời hay đang xảy ra ở thời điểm nói.

Ex: Tom **is staying** with his uncle in the city.

(Tom đang ở cùng với bác trong thành phố)

Please don't make so much noise. I **'m working**.

(Xin đừng làm ồn quá thế. Tôi đang làm việc)

2/- Một hành động trong tương lai đã được đưa vào chương trình, thời khoá biểu.

Ex:

The next term **starts** on 10 May.
(Học kỳ tới bắt đầu ngày mười tháng năm.)

The last train to London **leaves** at 11.30.

(Chuyến xe lửa đi Luân Đôn cuối cùng rời bến lúc 11g30)

2/- Một kế hoạch hay những gì đã thu xếp để được thực hiện trong tương lai.

Ex: What are you doing on Saturday night?

(Bạn tính sẽ làm gì vào tối thứ bảy?)

I **'m going** to the theatre.

(Tôi dự định đi xem kịch)

(B) Revision: Telling the time (Ôn tập: Cách nói giờ)

1/. Giờ chẵn: It's + số giờ + o'clock (sharp)

Ex: It's ten o'clock. (Bây giờ là 10 giờ)

It's five o'clock sharp. (Năm giờ đúng)

2/. Giờ có phút kèm theo

a/- Trong giao tiếp hàng ngày (everyday English): Ta dùng

It + be + số giờ + số phút

Ex: It's eight fifteen : 8.15 (8 giờ 15)

It's ten twenty-two: 10:22 (10 giờ 22)

b - Trong cách nói trang trọng (formal English)

- Khi số phút nhỏ hơn 30:

It + be + số phút + past + số giờ

Ex: It's ten past seven: 7 giờ 10

It's twenty-five past three: 3 giờ 25

- Khi số phút bằng 30:

It + be + half past + số giờ

Ex: It's half past eleven: 11 giờ 30 (11 giờ rưỡi)

- Khi số phút lớn hơn 30:

It + be + số phút tới giờ kế + to + giờ kế

Ex: It's ten to five: 5 giờ kém 10 (4 giờ 50)

It's six to eight: 8 giờ kém 6 (7 giờ 54)

- Khi số phút là 15, ta có thể dùng **a quarter** thay thế

Ex: It's fifteen past nine = It's (a) **quarter** past nine: 9 giờ 15

It's fifteen to ten = It's (a) **quarter** to ten: 9 giờ 45

UNIT 4

AT SCHOOL TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. <u>b</u> ack | b. <u>c</u> apital | c. <u>p</u> lan | d. <u>c</u> ard |
| 2. a. <u>i</u> ndex | b. <u>l</u> ibrary | c. <u>b</u> iology | d. <u>t</u> itle |
| 3. a. <u>p</u> art | b. <u>p</u> opular | c. <u>s</u> tart | d. <u>m</u> ark |
| 4. a. <u>r</u> ange | b. <u>f</u> amous | c. <u>m</u> aths | d. <u>s</u> trange |
| 5. a. <u>m</u> usic | b. <u>s</u> tudent | c. <u>u</u> niform | d. <u>t</u> ruth |

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu

6. Are schools in the USA _____ from schools in Viet Nam?
a. the same b. different c. alike d. indifferent
7. Usually students don't wear school _____.
a. uniform b. clothes c. costumes d. suits
8. _____ start at 9 each morning.
a. Subjects b. Lessons c. Classes d. Groups
9. The school day _____ until 3.30 or 4 p.m.
a. comes b. gets c. takes d. lasts
10. Students don't go to school at _____. There are no classes on Saturday.
a. weekends b. weekdays c. everyday d. anyday
11. They have an hour for lunch and two _____ each day.
a. twenty-minutes breaks b. breaks with twenty-minutes
c. break twenty-minute d. twenty-minute breaks
12. They usually go to the school _____ for lunch.
a. canteen b. cafeteria c. shop d. both a and b
13. Basketball, baseball are popular after-school _____.
a. actions b. activities c. games d. sports
14. In today's newspaper there _____ a lot of news about the earthquake.
a. has b. have c. is d. are
15. What is your favorite class today? – The one I _____ now.
a. learn b. learning c. am learning d. to learn
16. He often _____ me in the afternoon.
a. phone b. phones c. is phoning d. want to phone

17. Look at _____ shirt. It's wet. Feel it!
 a. this b. these c. that d. those
18. Who are _____ men over there? Do you know?
 a. this b. that c. these d. those
19. Good morning. Can I help you? – Yes, _____, please.
 a. I'm very well b. can I have a coffee.
 c. they're all fine d. thank you
20. The books _____ of the library are in English.
 a. on the back b. in the left c. at the back d. in the right
21. These shelves on _____ have math and science books.
 a. the middle b. the front c. the back d. the left
22. The reference books are _____ the shelves _____ the right.
 a. on / on b. in / on c. on / at d. in / at
23. We often spend our holiday in Dalat but this summer we _____ to Nha Trang.
 a. go b. are going c. can go d. All a, b, c
24. One of the world's largest _____ is the United States' library of Congress.
 a. bookshops b. newsagents c. libraries d. bookstores
25. It is in Washington D.C., _____ of the USA.
 a. the city b. the capital c. the town d. the country
26. The Library of Congress has over 5,000 _____.
 a. readers b. viewers c. helpers d. workers
27. My English is not very good. I want to _____ it often.
 a. keep b. work c. practise d. get
28. Who will _____ for the meal?
 a. pay b. buy c. spend d. offer
29. I can't see you tonight. I have to _____ a meeting.
 a. be on b. stay with c. attend d. keep at
30. I can't stop to talk to you. I'm _____ a hurry.
 a. with b. for c. in d. on
31. He's _____ busy at the moment.
 a. fair b. quite c. well d. quiet

III. Grammar & Structure

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

32. He is a pilot but he _____ now.
 a. doesn't fly b. isn't fly c. isn't flying d. not flying

33. Tom usually does his homework after dinner, but tonight he ____ TV.
a. watches b. is watching c. watched d. can watch.
34. What ____ tonight? I'm not sure. I may stay home.
a. are you doing b. do you do
c. will you do d. may you do
35. ____ is she? - She's Jennifer Walker from New York.
a. What b. Who c. Whom d. Which
36. Tom is a good pupil. He's always ____ time. He's never late.
a. on b. at c. before d. after
37. Please don't make all that noise. My father _____.
a. sleeps b. sleeping c. is sleeping d. sleep
38. Listen, who _____ the guitar in the next room. Alice?
a. does play b. is playing c. plays d. are playing
39. When you heat ice, it _____.
a. melt b. is melting c. will melt d. melts
40. Tom can't speak Chinese and his brother _____.
a. can't, too b. can't, either c. can't also d. can't speak, too
41. _____ can you run? - Ten km an hour.
a. How b. How far c. How further d. How fast
42. We _____ our summer in the mountain.
a. spend usually b. are spending often
c. usually spend d. are often spending
43. Do _____ exercise on page 10 in the book.
a. third b. the third c. three d. the three
44. The room is crowded. There are _____ people.
a. too many b. more c. much d. too much
45. _____? - It is 70 kilos.
a. How much is the weight b. How many kilos is it
c. What weight does it have d. How heavy is it
46. How long is this river? - It's _____.
a. over 150 kms length b. over 150 kms in length
c. over 150 kms far d. long over 150 kms
47. He has a bike, but today he's _____.

- a. going by foot b. going on foot
c. goes with foot d. goes alone
48. This test is _____ easy for me!
a. much b. too much c. very much d. much too
49. They never do _____ homework _____ time.
a. they / on b. their / on c. they're / at d. their / at
50. It is such a _____ shop.
a. nice village little b. little nice village
c. little village nice d. nice little village

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

- [illegible]

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

<A>

A Friendly letter

Dear Alice,

Today is the first day of the college term. I have just got my new timetable. The first lesson (61) English. This lesson begins (62) nine o'clock and (63) at ten to ten. The next lesson is Geography and then we have a break. The break (64) from twenty to eleven to eleven o'clock. The two lessons (65) the break are Spanish and Maths.

Tomorrow we (66) Physics before the break and then History and English. (67) Thursday I have my favorite (68). Chemistry, after the break. There (69) twenty lessons each week but they all take place (70) the morning. We are all very tired by lunch time!

Love,
Lala.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 61. a. be | b. is | c. are | d. being |
| 62. a. on | b. in | c. at | d. from |
| 63. a. lasts | b. finishes | c. ends | d. both b and c |
| 64. a. takes | b. begins | c. lasts | d. has |
| 65. a. after | b. before | c. from | d. by |
| 66. a. have | b. are having | c. going to have | d. will have |
| 67. a. In | b. On | c. At | d. For |
| 68. a. class | b. subject | c. time | d. lesson |
| 69. a. is | b. are | c. be | d. being |
| 70. a. on | b. at | c. in | d. of |

My flat

My flat has a lovely view. It is on the fifth floor in a modern block of flats. The building is very tall, and there are twenty-four stories. It is in the city center, so it's convenient for my parents to go to work every day. There is a bus stop in front of the building. It takes me only ten

minutes to go to my school. My flat is small but it's lovely and comfortable. My best friend lives on the ground floor and there is a beautiful garden outside his front door. We often play hide-and-seek there. How fun it is!

Notes:

Modern (a): hiện đại

a block of flat (n): chung cư

Ground floor (n): tầng ở mặt đất

71. His flat in a(n) _____ block, on the _____ floor.
 a. old block / fifth b. long / five
 c. modern / fifth d. high / five
72. How many stories are there in the building?
 a. five b. ten c. twenty d. twenty-four
73. The building is _____ of the city.
 a. in the centre b. in front c. behind d. very far away
74. Where do his parents work?
 a. at home b. in the city c. in the country d. in town
75. It's convenient for his parents to go to work because _____.
 a. they go every day b. their flat is modern
 c. their flat is in the city centre d. they live in the city
76. How does he go to school?
 a. by car b. by bike c. on foot d. by bus
77. How long does it take him to go to school? – _____.
 a. ten minutes b. five minutes
 c. twenty minutes d. fifteen minutes
78. How is his flat?
 a. small b. lovely c. comfortable d. All a, b, c
79. Where is the garden? – _____.
 a. On the ground floor b. On the fifth floor
 c. On the top floor d. It's far from the building
80. Where is the bus stop? – _____.
 a. Behind the building b. In front of the building
 c. In front of the school d. Behind the garden

End of Test

UNIT 5

WORK AND PLAY

GRAMMAR POINTS.

Adverbs of Frequency (Revision)

Phó từ năng diễn (Ôn tập)

Các phó từ năng diễn dùng để trả lời câu hỏi **How often....?**
(*Thường bao lâu ... một lần?*) gồm 2 loại:

1/ Adverbs of definite frequency (*Phó từ năng diễn xác định*)

Gồm các từ và nhóm từ:

- **Hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, annually** (*hằng giờ, hằng ngày, hằng tuần, hằng tháng, hằng năm*)
- **Once, twice, three / several times (a day/ week/ month/ year)**
(*Một lần, hai lần, ba / nhiều lần 1 ngày/ tuần/ tháng/ năm*).
- **Every day/ week/ month/ year...** (*Mỗi ngày/ tuần/ tháng/ năm...*)
- **On Mondays/ Tuesdays ...** (*vào ngày thứ hai/ thứ ba ...*)

Position : Các phó từ này thường đứng ở cuối câu

Ex: They **often** go to the cinema on Saturdays.

We **usually** go swimming twice a month.

2/ Adverbs of indefinite frequency (*Phó từ năng diễn không xác định*)

Gồm: **always** (*luôn luôn*), **usually** (*thường*), **often** (*thông thường*), **frequently** (*thường*), **sometimes at times/ occasionally/ now and then** (*thỉnh thoảng*), **seldom** (*ít khi*), **rarely** (*hiếm khi*), **never** (*không bao giờ*)

Position:

a) Sau động từ Be: **be + adv.**

Ex: He is **always** late for class. (*Anh ấy luôn trễ học.*)

b) Trước động từ thường: **adv + verb.**

Ex: We **sometimes** have lunch at school.

(*Chúng tôi thỉnh thoảng ăn trưa tại trường.*)

c) Sau trợ động từ: **Auxiliary + adverb + verb**

Ex: We will **often** come to see you.

(Chúng tôi sẽ thường đến thăm bạn)

Notes:

Ở câu trả lời ngắn (*short answer*) phó từ sẽ đứng trước trợ động từ.

Ex: Is he willing to help you?

- Yes, he **always** is.

(Anh ấy có sẵn lòng giúp bạn không?)

(- Có, anh ấy luôn sẵn sàng.)

Do you get up early on Sunday?

- No, I **never** do.

(Bạn có dậy sớm vào ngày Chủ nhật không?)

(- Không, tôi không bao giờ dậy sớm vào Chủ nhật).

UNIT 5

WORK AND PLAY TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. <u>packet</u> | b. <u>practice</u> | c. <u>catch</u> | d. <u>swap</u> |
| 2. a. <u>skip</u> | b. <u>blind</u> | c. <u>comic</u> | d. <u>ring</u> |
| 3. a. <u>door</u> | b. <u>shoot</u> | c. <u>hoop</u> | d. <u>food</u> |
| 4. a. <u>ear</u> | b. <u>tea</u> | c. <u>peace</u> | d. <u>sea</u> |
| 5. a. <u>chemistry</u> | b. <u>Christmas</u> | c. <u>character</u> | d. <u>cheek</u> |

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu

6. At twenty – five past nine, the bell _____. It's time for break.
a. ring b. rings c. is ringing d. to ring
7. All the students go into the _____ at break time.
a. yard b. classroom c. laboratory d. library
8. They are all happy and _____.
a. exciting b. excite c. excitement d. excited
9. What _____ during recess?
a. they are doing b. they do
c. are they doing d. do they do
10. Many are talking _____ the last class or last night's movie.
a. of b. about c. with d. on
11. Some _____, drinking or chatting.
a. eating b. eat c. are eat d. are eating
12. Some students are playing games _____ skipping rope or catch.
a. like b. as c. as example d. the same as
13. But talking is _____ activity of all.
a. popular b. more popular c. the most popular d. as popular
14. The yard is very noisy _____ the bell rings.
a. to b. up to c. into d. until
15. _____ students often play basketball at recess.
a. Lazy b. Energetic c. Happy d. Studious
16. They don't have enough time for a whole game, they just practise _____ goals.
a. scoring b. to score c. are scoring d. score
17. Many students _____ music. They usually have portable CD players.
a. listen b. listen to c. listening to d. listens to

18. Eating and talking with friends are popular activities _____.
 a. in some countries b. in the USA
 c. in Viet Nam d. all over the world
19. Do you often _____ in school activities?
 a. take b. take part c. get d. come
20. I'm going to spend a few days with some _____ of mine.
 a. people b. relatives c. families d. company
21. Would you like to go to a concert tomorrow night? – _____.
 a. Oh, I'd love to b. Oh, that's a good idea
 c. I'm sorry, I can't d. All a, b, c
22. Let's go for a walk. – _____.
 a. Ok, let's go b. May I do it? c. Is it? d. Here you are
23. I'm free this afternoon.
 a. can do anything b. have time
 c. will see you d. will stay home
24. In spring the trees turn _____.
 a. yellow b. red c. dark d. green
25. I turn on the TV _____ a football game.
 a. to watch b. to look at c. to join d. to have
26. Can I _____ photographs here?
 a. make b. take c. catch d. do
27. Ok, I'll _____ to the headmaster about it.
 a. tell b. ask c. talk d. discuss
28. It's nice and warm in here. It's _____ here.
 a. friendly b. safe c. uncomfortable d. pleasant
29. The _____ month of the year is December.
 a. twelve b. twelfth c. twelvth d. twelveth
30. Tom always goes to bed early, but he _____ gets up early.
 a. never b. not c. ever d. always

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

31. Look! They _____ after the train. They want to catch it.
 a. run b. running c. are running d. to run
32. They never have time _____ a whole game at recess.
 a. playing b. play c. to play d. for play
33. They just practice scoring goals. That's _____ "shooting some hoops".
 a. call b. calling c. to call d. called

34. This CD player is very small. It is _____.
 a. portable b. porting c. easy to port d. portably
35. In our classroom _____ some lovely pictures on the wall.
 a. it has b. there is c. it have d. there are
36. The cinema is on the left, _____ the flowers shop.
 a. next b. opposite c. in front d. over
37. Everest is _____ mountain in the world.
 a. the most highest b. the higher
 c. the highest d. the most high
38. _____? – She's about 50 kilos.
 a. How much weight is she b. How much is her weigh
 c. How many kilos is her weight d. How heavy is she
39. Why does he want _____ to the bank today?
 a. go b. going c. to go d. goes
40. I'm going to take a rest because I _____ a headache.
 a. feel b. am feeling c. have d. am having
41. Some students just sit and _____ with friends at recess.
 a. talk b. talking c. to talk d. for talking
42. _____ to get to school by bike? – Only half an hour.
 a. How many hours b. How long is it
 c. How much d. How long does it take
43. I don't understand. _____ you say it again, please?
 a. Must b. Could c. Shall d. May
44. You _____ park here. There is a "No parking" sign.
 a. can't b. don't c. won't d. mayn't
45. _____ solve this problem?
 a. How to b. How I can c. How do you d. How you can
46. **We go to the theatre now and then.**
 a. We often go to the theatre. b. We sometimes go to the theatre.
 c. We always go to the theatre. d. We never go to the theatre.
47. **My father is interested in watching TV.**
 a. He likes watching TV. b. He doesn't like watching TV.
 c. He is bored with watching TV. d. He is tired of watching TV.
48. **Tom often swaps baseball cards with his friends.**
 a. Tom gets his friends' baseball cards.
 b. His friends take Tom's baseball cards.
 c. Tom exchanges his baseball cards with his friends.
 d. His friends keep Tom's baseball cards.

have (62) with my family. I usually have a (63) breakfast, consisting of only toast and milk.

At seven thirty I leave (64) school. I catch the bus near my house and then walk from the bus-stop to school. It (65) about thirty minutes to get to school. My (66) class is at eight thirty and I usually finish school at three. Sometimes I stay late to have a game of volleyball or to work in the library. I usually reach home at around four o'clock. When I get home I like to watch TV for a (67). Then I start doing my (68). At eight I have (69). Sometimes I watch TV or go (70) with friends after dinner. I generally go to bed around ten thirty.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 61. a. ends | b. begins | e. finishes | d. completes |
| 62. a. breakfast | b. lunch | e. dinner | d. supper |
| 63. a. big | b. heavy | c. light | d. beautiful |
| 64. a. to | b. from | e. by | d. for |
| 65. a. gets | b. takes | e. has | d. is |
| 66. a. first | b. last | e. only | d. own |
| 67. a. little | b. minute | e. while | d. second |
| 68. a. work | b. homework | e. problems | d. tests |
| 69. a. breakfast | b. lunch | c. supper | d. dinner |
| 70. a. out | b. in | c. off | d. into |

B)

Joey.

I think the most terrible thing in life for my little brother is getting up in the morning. He is almost sick when my mother calls "Herbert! It's seven o'clock! Get up!". Herby answers, "I'm coming", and goes right back to sleep. I'm not at all like my brother. I get up at 6 every morning and help my dad. He has a flower shop so he has to be at the flower market by four. Then when he comes back we unload all the flowers into the shop. I usually take the telephone orders for him so he knows what he has to deliver that day.

Then I make a cup of coffee for my mother, get my breakfast and go to school. At the weekend I work in the shop on Saturdays and help my mother arrange the flowers in the church for Sunday. Then on Sunday I go to church in the morning and spend the evening with my parents.

Notes:

Terrible (a): kinh khủng

to deliver: giao hàng

Flower market (n): chợ hoa

to arrange the flowers: cắm hoa

To unload: dỡ hàng

telephone orders (n): việc đặt hàng qua điện thoại

71. His little brother always _____.
a. gets up early b. gets up late
c. goes to bed late d. goes to bed early
72. His father is a _____.
a. worker b. farmer c. businessman d. driver
73. He has a _____.
a. bookshop b. coffee shop c. grocery store d. flower shop
74. His father is at the flower market by _____ o'clock.
a. four b. five c. six d. seven
75. Joey takes the telephone orders. People usually _____ flowers by telephone.
a. ask b. order c. take d. get
76. _____ delivers flowers every day.
a. His mother b. His brother c. His father d. Joey
77. His father has a shop. Joey is a _____.
a. student b. worker c. partner d. businessman
78. What does Joey do to help his parents? – He _____.
a. unloads the flowers b. takes the telephone orders
c. works in the shop in Saturdays d. All a, b, c
79. He also helps his mother _____ in the church.
a. take flower to b. buy food
c. arrange the flowers d. clean floors
80. They go to church _____.
a. on Sunday morning b. on Saturday morning
c. on Sunday afternoon d. on Saturday afternoon

End of Test

UNIT 6

AFTER SCHOOL

GRAMMAR POINTS.

A. Should / fud / : (nên)

Là một khiếm trợ động từ (*a modal auxiliary*) được dùng để diễn tả lời khuyên.

Ex: You look ill. You **should** see the doctor.

(*Bạn trông có vẻ bệnh. Bạn nên đi bác sĩ*)

If you ever come to Hanoi, you **shouldn't** miss Dong Xuan market.

(*Nếu có dịp đến Hà Nội, bạn chớ bỏ qua chợ Đồng Xuân nhé.*)

❖ Trong câu hỏi, **should** được dùng để hỏi ý kiến hay xin lời khuyên:

(**Wh-word**) + **should** + **S** + **verb** + ... ?

(*Từ hỏi*)

Ex: What **should** I say to her? (*Tôi nên nói gì với cô ấy?*)

When **should** I come to visit your country?

(*Tôi nên đến thăm đất nước bạn vào lúc nào?*)

❖ **Should** cùng nghĩa với **ought to**, ta có thể dùng **ought to** thay cho **should**, lời khuyên có ý mạnh hơn.

Ex: You look ill. You **ought to** see the doctor.

B. Why don't you + verb? (Sao bạn không....?)

Dùng để đề nghị hay khuyên ai làm gì.

Ex: You look tired. Why don't you take a break?

(*Bạn trông mệt rồi. Bạn nên nghỉ một chút đi.*)

❖ Chúng ta cần chú ý đến phần trả lời cho câu hỏi trên:

You have worked so hard. Why don't you take a day off?

(*Bạn làm việc quá căng đấy. Sao bạn không nghỉ một ngày?*)

- Good idea/ That's a great idea. (*Ý hay đó*)

- Good/ great/ wonderful. Why not?

(*Tuyệt đấy. Tại sao không nhỉ?*)

- Sorry. I don't think it's a good idea.

(*Xin lỗi. Tôi không nghĩ đó là ý hay.*)

- Ok/ All right. Maybe I will. (*Được rồi. Có lẽ tôi sẽ làm thế.*)

- Ok. I'll think it over. (*Được rồi. Để tôi suy nghĩ kỹ.*)

C. Suggestions (Lời đề nghị)

1. Muốn đề nghị (ai) làm việc gì ta có thể dùng các cấu trúc câu:

a. **Let's + V + Object/ Adverb** : chúng ta hãy ...

Ex: **Let's** do our homework together.

(Chúng mình hãy cùng nhau làm bài tập về nhà đi)

b. **Shall we + Verb + Object/ Adverb ...? = Let's ...**

Ex: **Shall we** go to the cinema tonight?

(Tối nay chúng mình hãy đi xem phim đi.)

c. **What / How about + V-ing + Object/ Adverb ...?**

Ex: **What about** going to the cinema tonight?

= **Let's** go to the cinema tonight.

(Tối nay chúng ta đi xem phim đi)

How about going fishing this afternoon?

(Chiều nay chúng mình đi câu đi?)

d. **Why don't we + V(infinitive) + ...?**

Ex: **Why don't we** come early and have a drink before the film?

(Chúng ta đến sớm để uống nước trước khi xem phim nhé?)

Why don't we sit here? (Chúng ta ngồi đây đi?)

2. Để trả lời câu đề nghị ta dùng:

Accept	Refuse
(Nhận lời đề nghị)	(Từ chối lời đề nghị)
- Yes, let's. (Vâng, chúng ta hãy ...)	- No, let's not. (Không, chúng ta đừng ...)
- It sounds wonderful/ great. (Nghe tuyệt đấy)	- No, I'm sorry. I don't think it's a good idea. (Không, rất tiếc. Tôi không nghĩ đó là ý kiến hay.)
- That's a good idea. (Ý kiến nghe hay đấy)	- Sorry, I'd rather not. (Rất tiếc. Tôi không thích)
- Ok. It'll be fun. (Được rồi. Sẽ vui lắm đây.)	

D. Invitation (Lời mời)

Muốn mời ai làm gì, ta dùng cấu trúc câu:

Will you + V (base form) ...?
Would you like + to _infinitive ...?
(Mời bạn ... nhé?)

Ex: Will you go to the cinema with me tonight?

(Mời bạn cùng tôi đi xem phim tối nay nhé?)

- Thanks, I'll come. (Cảm ơn. Tôi sẽ tới)

- Thanks. But I'm afraid I can't. I'm busy tonight.

(Cảm ơn nhưng tôi e rằng tôi không đi được. Tối nay tôi bận việc.)

Would you like to come to my birthday party this Saturday?

(Mời bạn đến dự tiệc sinh nhật của tôi vào thứ bảy này nhé?)

- Yes, I'd love to. (Vâng, tôi thích lắm.)

- Thank you, but I'm sorry. I can't.

(Cảm ơn bạn, nhưng tôi xin lỗi tôi không đi được.)

UNIT 6

AFTER SCHOOL TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. <u>s</u> un | b. <u>s</u> on | c. <u>s</u> uit | d. <u>s</u> ugar |
| 2. a. <u>se</u> at | b. <u>de</u> af | c. <u>le</u> ave | d. <u>me</u> at |
| 3. a. <u>de</u> er | b. <u>ke</u> ep | c. <u>me</u> et | d. <u>se</u> en |
| 4. a. <u>inv</u> ite | b. <u>pro</u> vide | c. <u>past</u> ime | d. <u>musi</u> cal |
| 5. a. <u>he</u> althy | b. <u>le</u> af | c. <u>pe</u> ace | d. <u>te</u> ach |

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. Do you like _____ youth organizations, such as scouts and guides? .
a. to be b. to get c. to attend d. to come
7. Come along! We are _____ to play the guitar.
a. working b. studying c. having d. learning
8. Jack collects stamps. He has a beautiful stamp _____.
a. collecting b. collection c. collector d. collect
9. Tom is good at _____ models of things, such as cars or planes.
a. doing b. working c. making d. giving
10. So he would like to be a _____.
a. designer b. designing c. design d. designation
11. What's your favorite leisure _____?
a. act b. action c. active d. activity
12. I'd like to help old people _____ their shopping or cleaning.
a. with b. for c. of d. by
13. Many young people do community _____, such as helping old people, cleaning the streets
a. work b. job c. service d. doing
14. Some young people work as hospital _____.
a. players b. volunteers c. helpers d. cleaners
15. Are you concerned _____ our environment?
a. for b. of c. with d. about
16. Tom is a community volunteer. He usually joins _____ clean-up campaigns.
a. place b. neighbor c. regional d. neighborhood
17. In America, hospital volunteers are _____ "candy strippers".
a. call b. calling c. to call d. called

18. Hospital volunteers wear striped pink and white _____.
 a. uniform b. suit c. clothes d. dresses
19. What is "playing marbles"? Will you _____ me how to play the game?
 a. learn b. call c. need d. show
20. I hate _____ so early, but I'm afraid I have to.
 a. of leaving b. for leaving c. to leave d. at leaving
21. _____ are the tickets? – I think they're two dollars each.
 a. What prices b. How much c. What cost d. How many
22. _____ is the next bus to town? – Seven ten.
 a. Which b. What c. How long d. When
23. The school library opens at any time between two o'clock _____ half past three.
 a. from b. and c. to d. from
24. You must leave now. You must _____.
 a. finish b. be ready c. go away d. start
25. Where is the _____ post office, please?
 a. near b. nearest c. close d. closest

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

26. What _____ we do this evening? Stay home and watch TV?
 a. will b. have c. do d. should
27. What about _____ to the movies, and then _____ out?
 a. go / eating b. to go / to eat c. going / eating d. going / eat
28. There aren't any good films _____ at the moment.
 a. in b. to c. for d. on
29. I'm sorry. I can't go. I have _____ assignments.
 a. lot b. too many c. too much d. lots
30. Tomorrow is Sunday. Why don't you _____?
 a. relax b. relaxing c. have relax d. to relax
31. What _____ tomorrow night? – Nothing, why?
 a. you are doing b. you do
 c. are you doing d. do you do
32. There is a good concert at the Rex. Would you like _____?
 a. come b. to come c. coming d. for coming
33. Here's the menu. What would you rather _____? Steak or hamburger?
 a. to have b. having c. for having d. have

34. I can't make up _____ mind. I don't like them.
a. me b. I c. my d. mine
35. What film do you want to see? Oh, I'd like "War in Space".
a. to see b. seeing c. see d. to seeing
36. Hello, Tom. Thank you for _____ to meet me.
a. come b. to come c. coming d. to have come
37. _____ would you like to do in your free time?
a. Which b. What c. How d. How much
38. Are you ready? -- No, I'm not, and _____.
a. she isn't, too b. so is she c. she isn't d. neither is she
39. _____ beautiful car it is!
a. What a b. What c. How d. How a
40. It's very cold in winter. It's best _____ warm clothes.
a. we wear b. wearing c. to wear d. when to wear
41. I _____ swim. Would you like to come?
a. will b. am going for a c. go for d. have to go
42. Now I can speak _____ English.
a. a few b. few c. a little d. little
43. Alice is much _____ Nathan.
a. so tall than b. tall than c. as tall as d. taller than
44. Would you like _____ us on the trip?
a. to join b. join c. joining d. have joining
45. I _____ my uncle and aunt next week.
a. meet b. am meeting c. to meet d. go to meet
46. **I usually meet my friends. We often do our homework together.**
a. I usually do their homework.
b. They often help me do my homework.
c. My friends and I do our homework.
d. They do our homework.
47. **Mary likes playing volleyball.**
a. Mary enjoys playing volleyball.
b. Mary dislike to play volleyball.
c. Mary wants to play volleyball.
d. Mary hates playing volleyball.
48. **The work will not be easy.**
a. It won't be so hard.
b. It will be hard enough.
c. It's easy enough.
d. You will have difficulty doing it.

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A) The boy wonder of golf

Jack Sandy is only 16 years old and he is the most (61) golfer in the world. He is becoming increasingly (62) as more people (63) golf. For more people, golf is slow, boring and not at all (64), but it is becoming more and more (65) all the time. They say Jack, who is young and (66), is like a Hollywood star for the golfing world. He is so (67) that they call him "the boy of wonder of golf". However, Jack is not very (68). In fact, he is quite (69), and he doesn't like to give (70) on TV talk shows.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 61. a. famous | b. tall | c. favorite | d. hard |
| 62. a. well-done | b. well-known | c. knowing | d. knowledge |
| 63. a. find | b. take | c. like | d. have |
| 64. a. successful | b. helpful | c. dull | d. exciting |
| 65. a. popular | b. dangerous | c. fast | d. good |
| 66. a. common | b. good looking | c. jealous | d. hard |
| 67. a. rich | b. poor | c. successful | d. useful |
| 68. a. practical | b. fast | c. easy | d. sociable |
| 69. a. shy | b. small | c. tired | d. bored |
| 70. a. words | b. chats | c. lectures | d. performances |

B)

Bil Radford has a job in a small factory. He doesn't much like the work, but he enjoys the relationships with the other workers, and he gets on well with the boss.

His wife, Ann doesn't go to work. She stays at home and looks after the house. After getting their six-year-old daughter ready and driving her to school, she starts on the housework. She finds housework boring and doesn't like to stay at home all day. So she tries to get through the washing-up, the washing, the ironing, the shopping and so on as quickly as possible.

At weekends they try to spend sometime outdoors. They often go walking in the country, or take their daughter on trips to places like the zoo or the seaside.

Notes:

Relationship (n): mối quan hệ

To get on well with: hòa hợp với

Boring (a): buồn chán

To get through: làm xong

Washing (n): việc giặt giũ

Washing-up (n): việc rửa chén bát

ironing (n): ủi quần áo

outdoors (adv): ngoài trời

go walking: đi dạo

trip (n): chuyến đi

boss (n): ông sếp, ông chủ

71. Bill Radford is a _____. He works in a factory.
a. farmer b. factory worker c. office worker d. engineer
72. He enjoys the _____ with other workers.
a. meeting b. joining c. chatting d. relationships
73. He doesn't like the work, but he _____ with the boss.
a. gets well b. gets on well c. doesn't like d. plays well
74. His wife _____.
a. goes to work b. stays home
c. looks after the house d. b & c
75. She drives her daughter to school. She goes _____.
a. by car b. by bus c. by train d. on foot
76. His wife doesn't enjoy doing the housework. She finds it _____.
a. interesting b. pleasant c. boring d. convenient
77. What does she often do in the house?
a. washing b. ironing c. shopping d. All a, b, c
78. At weekends they spend some time _____.
a. inside b. indoor c. outdoors d. outside
79. They often _____ in the country at weekends.
a. go walking b. go swimming c. go fishing d. go boating
80. Sometimes they take their daughter to _____.
a. the supermarket b. the zoo c. the seaside d. b & c

End of Test

UNIT 7 THE WORLD OF WORK

GRAMMAR POINTS

(A) **Sentence Structure:** It takes ... *phải mất ... thời gian*
Để diễn tả cần bao nhiêu thời gian để làm việc gì, ta dùng cấu trúc:

Question:

How long + does + it + take + (pro) noun + to_infinite ...?
(Bạn) phải mất bao lâu để ...

Answer:

It + take + (pro) noun + Noun of time + to_infinite ...
(Tôi) mất (thời gian) để ...

Ex: How long **does** it **take** to walk to school?
(Đi bộ đến trường mất bao nhiêu thời gian?)
It often **takes** half an hour to walk to school.
(Đi bộ đến trường thường mất nửa giờ.)

Khi muốn nói rõ người thực hiện việc đó ta dùng túc từ sau **take**.

Ex: How long does it **take you** to walk to school?
It often **takes me** half an hour to walk there.

(B) Comparison of quantifier Adjectives

(So sánh của tính từ chỉ số lượng)

Many }
Much } nhiều

Few }
Little } ít

- **Many** theo sau là danh từ đếm được số nhiều (*count noun*).
Ex: **many** books, **many** students.
- **Much** dùng với danh từ không đếm được (*noncount noun*).
Ex: **much** time, **much** money.
- **Few** theo sau là danh từ đếm được (*count noun*) số nhiều.
Ex: **few** chairs, **few** pens.
- **Little** theo sau là danh từ không đếm được (*noncount noun*).
Ex: **little** water, **little** tea.

(1) **Comparative degree** (*So sánh hơn*): Khi so sánh giữa hai người, hai vật, hai đại lượng.

a)

<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"><div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Many Much</div><div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</div></div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; padding-left: 10px;">+ Noun => More + noun + than <i>nhiều ... hơn ...</i></div>

Ex: Tom has **more books than** you.

(Tom có nhiều sách hơn bạn)

There are **more chairs** in this room **than** that one.

(Phòng này có nhiều ghế hơn phòng kia)

Tom's brother earns **more money than** Tom, but Tom has **more free time than** his brother.

(Anh của Tom kiếm được nhiều tiền hơn Tom, nhưng Tom có nhiều thì giờ rảnh rỗi hơn)

b)

Few + Noun => fewer + Noun + than <i>Ít ... hơn ..</i>
--

Ex: You have three brothers but I have two brothers.

I have **fewer** brothers than you.

Little + noun => less + Noun + than <i>Ít ...</i>

Ex: I drink **less coffee than** my father.

(Tôi uống ít cà phê hơn bố tôi)

There is **less sugar** in this jar **than** that one.

(Trong hũ này có ít đường hơn hũ kia)

(2) **Superlative degree** (*Cấp tuyệt đối so sánh nhất*): Khi so sánh giữa ba người, ba vật, ba đại lượng trở lên

a/

<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"><div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Many Much</div><div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</div></div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; padding-left: 10px;">+ Noun => The most + noun (+ of all) <i>nhiều ... nhất</i></div>
--

Ex: Tam has **many** books but Lan has **more books than** Tam and Ba has **the most books** of all.

(Tam có nhiều sách, nhưng Lan có nhiều sách hơn Tam và Ba có nhiều sách nhất trong bọn.)

I sometimes drink tea. My mother drinks **more tea than** me and my father drinks **the most tea** in my family.

(Tôi đôi khi uống trà. Mẹ tôi uống nhiều trà hơn tôi và ba tôi là người uống nhiều trà nhất trong gia đình.)

b/

Few + Noun => The fewest + Noun (plural)

Little + Noun => The least + Noun

Ít ... nhất

Ex: Bang is careful. Of all students, he makes **the fewest mistakes** in his essay.

(Bằng rất cẩn thận. Trong số các học sinh, anh ấy làm ít lỗi nhất trong bài văn của mình.)

I have **the least time** and **money** of all of us.

(Tôi là người có ít thì giờ và tiền bạc nhất trong bọn chúng ta.)

UNIT 7 THE WORLD OF WORK

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a. <u>t</u> ime | b. qu <u>i</u> te | c. sh <u>i</u> ft | d. bl <u>i</u> nd |
| 2. a. tr <u>u</u> e | b. j <u>u</u> st | c. sh <u>u</u> t | d. m <u>u</u> st |
| 3. a. n <u>o</u> te | b. c <u>o</u> me | c. ph <u>o</u> ne | d. st <u>o</u> ne |
| 4. a. f <u>u</u> ll | b. p <u>u</u> ll | c. b <u>u</u> ll | d. f <u>u</u> nn <u>y</u> |
| 5. a. bis <u>e</u> uit | b. gu <u>i</u> lty | c. s <u>u</u> it | d. b <u>u</u> ild |

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu

6. What do you think about our plan? – I find it _____.
a. interested b. interesting c. interest d. to be interesting
7. I think you have _____ vacations than American students.
a. few b. less c. fewer d. more fewer
8. He has a(n) _____ life: he doesn't have to work for his living.
a. early b. hard c. difficult d. easy
9. Remember to _____ all the lessons before the final exam.
a. look at b. see c. review d. read
10. Tony is not a good student. He _____ arrives on time.
a. does b. never c. does not d. will
11. Would you please _____ me where the city post office is?
a. tell b. say c. show d. point
12. What are _____ of public holidays in your country?
a. the times b. the days c. the dates d. the timetables
13. Sometimes my father works in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon. But he prefers the morning _____.
a. case b. time c. job d. shift
14. When there is less work, he takes a day _____ and goes to the city.
a. on b. in c. off d. out
15. Tim's father has _____ days off than his mother.
a. few b. a few c. just few d. fewer
16. A farmer has _____ real vacations.
a. none b. no c. never d. nothing

17. We have to start early _____ we'll be late for school.
a. but b. and c. or d. so
18. There is always _____ traffic in the city center at rush hour.
a. strong b. heavy c. full d. many
19. When you _____ a picnic, remember to take your raincoat.
a. go for b. travel c. make d. run
20. It's only three forty-five. It's only a _____ to four.
a. fifteen b. quarter c. section d. part
21. The crowd at a football match are often _____.
a. excite b. exciting c. excited d. being excited
22. They grow some rice but their main _____ is vegetables.
a. product b. crop c. plant d. thing
23. Jane is a university student but she has a _____ job in a restaurant.
a. full-time b. part-time c. whole time d. all-time
24. I don't want to go to the match. I'm not _____ in football.
a. excited b. exciting c. interested d. interesting
25. How far is it? – _____.
a. Not much b. Only a few hours
c. Only a few kilometres d. Good idea!

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

26. When he has an afternoon free, he _____ golf.
a. is playing b. plays c. is going to play d. playing
27. When I see Mary in the street, she always _____.
a. smiling b. is smiling c. smiles d. to smile
28. _____ is it, by plane, from Bangkok to Chiangmai? – About 500 miles..
a. How long b. how much c. How many d. How far
29. Would you mind _____ this application form?
a. to complete b. completing c. to plan d. planning
30. Please wait here until he _____ back.
a. comes b. coming c. is coming d. will come
31. How wide is this street? – _____.
a. It's ten yards wide. b. It's wide ten yards.
c. It's ten yards in wide. d. It's in wide ten yards.

32. A farmer has a long _____. He works from morning till night.
a. work day b. day working c. day work d. working day
33. What do we have _____ dinner? I'm really hungry.
a. with b. at c. for d. of
34. _____ English lessons do you have a week? – Two, one on Monday and one on Thursday.
a. How much. b. How often c. How many d. What about
35. Jack seldom gets up early in the morning but Bill _____.
a. does b. gets up c. doesn't d. isn't
36. She sings better than everybody else in this group _____.
a. does b. do c. don't d. sing
37. What are you doing tonight? – _____, why?
a. None b. No c. Not d. Nothing
38. Freda doesn't want to come to the class meeting but Charles _____.
a. isn't b. does c. wants d. do wants
39. How about _____ me a hand? – Sure, I'd glad to help.
a. give b. to give c. gives d. giving
40. Would you _____ putting the books on the shelf?
a. trouble b. annoy c. mind d. matter
41. _____ to have lunch with us today?
a. Should you like b. Would you like
c. Will you want d. Have you like
42. _____ a ball under the bed.
a. There are b. There's c. They're d. It's
43. I'd him _____ me with my English.
a. help b. helping c. to help d. helps
44. He has _____ picture books; you may borrow one.
a. a few b. few c. little d. a little
45. There's _____ milk in the bottle. Give it to him.
a. little b. a few c. few d. some
46. He runs _____ than his friend.
a. fast b. faster c. very faster d. more fastly
47. Brenda likes going to the cinema and _____.
a. so do I b. so go I c. so I like d. so I am

48. I buy _____.

- a. to Mary a white blouse b. a white blouse to Mary
c. Mary a white blouse d. to Mary a blouse white

49. Janifer works as hard _____ anyone else in the office.

- a. than b. more than c. with d. as

50. You will get _____ you're looking for.

- a. that b. this c. what d. thing

IV. Error Identification

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

(Tìm từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.)

51. Less people go to the meeting than last week.

- a b c d

52. When I go away on holiday my sister takes care for my pet dog.

- a b c d

53. Write to me and telling me all about your holiday in Nha Trang.

- a b c d

54. He likes to take part in the match, not only to watch them.

- a b c d

55. In the afternoon he cleans the buffaloes shed and the chicken coop.

- a b c d

56. My father has a three-weeks summer holiday a year.

- a b c d

57. We always go to Florida on vacation and having a great time there.

- a b c d

58. My mother is cooking lunch for homeless people once a week.

- a b c d

59. Four or five times a year when there is fewer work, he takes a day off.

- a b c d

60. Hoa is a keen student and she studies hardly.

- a b c d

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A) My cousin

My cousin Bianca is a motor mechanic. She works in a busy (61) in the middle of the town, about five minute' walk (62) home. She likes everything about the job, except for the fact that she can never seem to get completely clean at (63) of the day. All the other mechanics, except for the supervisor, are men. She gets on with everyone very well, although she sometimes has (64) with customers who think that, being a woman, she cannot (65) a good mechanic. As it happens, she is considered by most of her workmates to be the best mechanic in the garage. Her husband Gianni is the accountant and works at the company head office, which is just outside town.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 61. a. garage | b. office | c. shop | d. store |
| 62. a. of | b. to | c. from | d. by |
| 63. a. the beginning | b. the end | c. the middle | d. all time |
| 64. a. matters | b. questions | c. difficult | d. trouble |
| 65. a. be | b. to be | c. being | d. is |

66. What Bianca dislikes about working in the garage is that _____.

- a. she doesn't get on with the supervisor.
- b. all the other mechanics are men.
- c. it's quite dirty work.
- d. the garage is a long way from the center.

67. Which of these statements about Bianca is true? – She _____.

- a. works for the same firm as her husband.
- b. and her husband work in the same place.
- c. has to travel farther to work than her husband.
- d. and Gianni have the same jobs.

68. Most of her workmates think that Bianca _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. isn't as good as they are. | b. is very popular. |
| c. shouldn't be a mechanic. | d. is a very good mechanic. |

69. Which of these statements about Gianni is true? – He
- a. works in the town center.
 - b. lives close to his work.
 - b. doesn't work in the garage.
 - d. is popular with the customers.
70. Which of these think the Bianca can't be a good mechanic?
- a. Some of her male colleagues
 - b. Her supervisor
 - b. Most of her workmates
 - d. A few customers

B)

Pippa Wilson is studying marketing at university. She enjoys travelling and would probably like to work for a tour company. "I am not sure yet exactly what I want to do. After university, I'm going to have a year off, and I'm going round the world with another girl. We hope to find work on the way".

Steve Barnes wants to be a chef. His favourite room in the house is the kitchen, where he spends most of the day. "I love cooking, especially for lots of people. I have over a hundred cook books". He's going to work in a restaurant in Paris, where he hopes to learn how to prepare sauces "English people really don't know how to cook imaginatively", he says, "but we have the best ingredients in the world. One day I'd like to have my own restaurant".

Notes:

marketing (n): tiếp thị	a cook book (n): sách dạy nấu ăn
a tour company (n): công ty du lịch	saucers (n): nước sốt
exactly (adv): chính xác	a chef (n): bếp trưởng
to have a year off: nghỉ một năm	
imaginatively (adv): một cách giàu tưởng tượng	
ingredient (n): thành phần nguyên liệu (để nấu món ăn)	

71. Pippa Wilson is a _____.
- a. university student
 - b. traveller
 - c. tourist
 - d. high school student
72. _____ after university.
- a. She's going to work
 - b. She's travelling
 - c. She's having a year off
 - d. She's going to stay home

UNIT 8

PLACES

GRAMMAR POINTS.

Everyday English: Asking the way and giving directions

(A) Asking the way (*Hỏi đường*)

Để hỏi thăm đường đi chúng ta dùng các câu trúc sau

1 Excuse me, I'm looking for ... Can you tell me how to get there?

Can you show me the way to get there?

(*Xin lỗi. Tôi đang tìm ... Xin (ông bà) vui lòng chỉ tôi cách đến đó.*)

2 Excuse me, Is there a ... near around here, please?

(*Xin lỗi, cho tôi hỏi thăm Gần đây có một ... không ạ?*)

3 Excuse me, Where's the ... please?

(*Xin lỗi, cho tôi hỏi thăm ... ở đâu ạ?*)

(B) Giving directions (*Chỉ đường*)

Khi chỉ đường chúng ta thường dùng dạng mệnh lệnh, bắt đầu bằng một động từ:

- Go straight ahead: đi thẳng

- Take the first/second ... street on the left/ right.

(*Rẽ ở con đường thứ nhất / hai / phía tay trái / phải.*)

- Go up / down this street for two / three blocks.

(*Đi ngược lên / xuôi xuống đường này hai / ba khu phố.*)

Go to the end: đi đến cuối đường

- Turn right / left: (*rẽ phải / trái*)

- It's on your right / left: (*nó ở phía bên phải / trái bạn*)

- You can't miss it / You'll find it: (*Bạn sẽ tìm được nó.*)

(C) Sentence structures

1/ **I'd like...** : dùng để diễn tả điều chúng ta muốn một cách lịch sự.

I'd like + Noun

I'd like + to – infinitive

Ex: Excuse me, **I'd like** to send this letter to the USA.

(*Xin lỗi. Tôi muốn gửi cái thư này sang Mỹ.*)

Hello, Can I help you? – Yes, **I'd like** to buy that pink dress, please.

(*Xin chào, bà cần chi ạ? – Vâng, tôi muốn mua cái áo đầm hồng kia*)

2/ **How much...?**: dùng để hỏi về giá cả của một món đồ

How much + be + Noun?

How much + do / does + Noun + cost?

Ex: **How much** is this English book? – It's £3.

= **How much** does this English book cost?

(Quyển sách Anh văn này giá bao nhiêu? – 3 đồng hàng a)

(D) Compound Adjectives (Tính từ kép)

Formation (Cách thành lập)

Cardinal number + Noun (Singular)

Số đếm + Danh từ số ít

Ex: They are building a **twenty – storey** building.

(Họ đang xây dựng một toà nhà 20 tầng)

We are going to have a **fifteen – day** vacation.

(Chúng tôi sắp có một kỳ nghỉ 15 ngày.)

UNIT 8

PLACES

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a. <u>h</u> all | b. e <u>a</u> ll | c. f <u>a</u> ll | d. v <u>a</u> lley |
| 2. a. s <u>u</u> mm <u>e</u> r | b. f <u>u</u> ture | c. n <u>u</u> mb <u>e</u> r | d. d <u>r</u> umm <u>e</u> r |
| 3. a. <u>l</u> ast | b. <u>f</u> ast | c. <u>t</u> ast <u>e</u> | d. <u>t</u> ask |
| 4. a. <u>s</u> h <u>o</u> uld | b. <u>s</u> ou <u>n</u> d | c. <u>c</u> ou <u>n</u> t | d. <u>p</u> ou <u>n</u> d |
| 5. a. <u>h</u> om <u>e</u> | b. m <u>o</u> n <u>e</u> y | c. <u>o</u> ld | d. <u>n</u> os <u>e</u> |

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. Excuse me, I'd like _____ this letter to the USA.
a. to send b. to mail c. to post d. All a, b, c
7. Where's the post office, please? – _____.
a. Turn left and then right b. It's about two kilometres
c. It opens at nine o'clock d. It's not very far
8. What's your new address? – _____.
a. Go straight on b. It's very old
c. 123 North street, Liverpool d. In the neighborhood
9. How do we get there? – _____.
a. Flat 42, 250 Nathan Road
b. Turn right just after the Bank of China
c. Yes, you do
d. It's not difficult
10. How far is it from here? – _____.
a. No, it's not b. It's very long
c. Somewhere between Sanpool and here
d. Two kilometres, at least
11. What time is there a bus? – _____.
a. Twice a day b. Seven thirty
c. At four and a half d. Every day
e. Once a week
f. Every other day
g. Every day
h. Every other day
i. Every day
j. Every other day
k. Every day
l. Every other day
m. Every day
n. Every other day
o. Every day
p. Every other day
q. Every day
r. Every other day
s. Every day
t. Every other day
u. Every day
v. Every other day
w. Every day
x. Every other day
y. Every day
z. Every other day

13. What's that tall **building** over there?
 a. It's a new restaurant b. It's **very** near the bank
 c. It's next to **the** bank d. It's **about** 10 kilometres
14. I think I'll go **by bus**. Where's the nearest bus stop?
 a. At ten past nine b. It's ten minutes **by** bus
 c. Cross the road and turn left d. It's our college
15. Can you tell me the way to Milus College from your flat?
 a. Yes, it is b. It's round the corner
 c. I know it
 d. Go straight ahead. Take the second street on the left
16. How long does it take to get there by bus?
 a. Yes, it's a long way b. About half an hour
 c. No, it's not far d. Sorry, I don't know the way
17. Do you know where there is a public telephone?
 a. There's one at the bottom of the street
 b. It's open all day
 c. I know there is
 d. Not very far from here
18. By the way, _____ is it by bus? - I'm not sure, but it's very cheap.
 a. how b. how long c. how far d. how much
19. Can I walk on the road? - No, walk on the _____.
 a. side b. way c. pavement d. All a, b, c
20. Where can we cross the road? - Use the _____.
 a. crossing pavement b. zebra crossing
 c. passenger way d. foot path
21. What's _____ of this alarm clock? - It's six pounds.
 a. the price b. the cost c. the value d. the worth
22. How much does that Swiss watch _____?
 a. pay b. ask c. cost d. want
23. This pen is no good. Please take it and give me _____.
 a. other b. other one c. one another d. another
24. They are _____. They ride the buses and trains.
 a. passengers b. riders c. drivers d. travellers
25. _____ is the amount you must pay to ride the bus.
 a. Money b. Fee c. Fare d. Ticket

26. The train will leave the station _____ ten minutes.
 a. until b. during c. for d. in
27. Every girl should learn _____ to cook.
 a. where b. what c. when d. how
28. Try again. Don't give _____ hope.
 a. out b. up c. on d. off
29. Could you tell me where the shoe _____ is?
 a. part b. department c. place d. position

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

30. When you _____ her, you will agree with me about it.
 a. meet b. have meeting c. are meeting d. would meet
31. Please, don't tell _____ about this.
 a. nobody b. somebody c. anybody d. none
32. _____ plenty of milk in the fridge.
 a. There are b. It's c. They are d. There's
33. What _____ at the moment, Tom?
 a. do you do b. are you doing c. you do d. you're doing
34. Look! Someone _____.
 a. is coming b. are coming c. come d. coming
35. We need _____ how many books there are on the shelf.
 a. know b. knowing c. to know d. are knowing
36. _____ do you buy this radio? – To listen to music.
 a. Which b. When c. Where d. Why
37. Don't talk to me while I _____.
 a. work b. am work c. am working d. working
38. It's fun _____ our summer holiday by the sea.
 a. we spend b. spend c. spending d. to spend
39. Silver is _____ gold.
 a. cheap than b. cheaper than
 c. more cheaper than d. cheaper as
40. I _____ to visit Australia some time in the future.
 a. like b. will like c. am liking d. would like

41. Mathematics _____ not an easy subject for everybody.
a. will be b. are c. is d. is being
42. What are you doing this weekend? – _____
a. I enjoy the movie b. I don't like going away
c. We plan to visit our grandparents d. It's tiring
43. There _____ very few people in the shop.
a. is b. are c. being d. have
44. I like to travel _____ a train.
a. on b. with c. through d. by
45. Would you mind turning the fan on? – _____
a. Yes, please b. No, thank you
c. Not at all d. No, I'm not
46. **Does it cost a lot to go to Vung Tau? – No, it's not as expensive as going to Ha Noi.**
a. Going to Ha Noi is expensive.
b. Going to Ha Noi is more expensive than going to Vung Tau.
c. Going to Vung Tau is cheap.
d. Going to Vung Tau is as cheap as going to Ha Noi.
47. **Is Dalat crowded? – No, there are fewer people than in Ho Chi Minh city.**
a. There are a lot of people in Dalat.
b. There are many people in HCM city.
c. There are more people in HCM city than in Dalat.
d. Dalat and HCM city are crowded.
48. **"Police story" is Mary's favorite program.**
a. Mary likes "Police story" best.
b. There are many programs on TV.
c. "Police story" is among other programs on TV.
d. Mary likes all programs, except for "Police story".
49. **Some people are queuing to buy tickets for the film.**
a. People are rushing for tickets.
b. People are pushing for the film tickets.
c. People are arguing for the film tickets.
d. People are waiting in line to buy the film tickets.

50. Charles Orson is a millionaire.

- a. He is famous.
c. He is very polite.
- b. He is very kind.
d. He is rich.

IV. Error Identification

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

(Tìm từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.)

51. We write to each other about once each month.

- [illegible]

52. My pen pal usually tells me about his life in American.

- | a | b | c | d |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

53. What does the post office sell apart of stamps and envelopes?

- a b c d

54. He lives in a flat of this twenty-storeys building.

- a b c d

55. I'm free on Sundays but I have to work hard the others six days of
the week.
abcd

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <u>a</u> | <u>b</u> | <u>c</u> | <u>d</u> |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

56. They are bored at doing the same things day after day.

- a b c d

57. She doesn't like living in a big city because there hasn't enough fresh air there.

- d

58. The selling price of that house and some furnitures is \$25,000.

- a b c d

59. Look at these two beautiful vases. Which one do you like best?

- a) b) c) d)

6 After the party we will thank Freda for give us a lovely evening

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

<A>

20 Cypress Avenue
Wenton
Warwickshire
16th May

Dear Maggie,

I'm writing to apologize for not (61) sooner and to ask if you would like (62) to dinner next Saturday. As you know, we (63) into our new house next week. (64) we think we would (65) to have a small house-warming party.

I enclose here a little map of the area (66) you. As you can see, our house is very (67) the station. When you come (68) the station, turn right, and right again. (69) the first turning on your left. That will be Cypress Avenue. Our house is nearly at the end of the road, just besides the new (70).

I hope you will come. You have already known all other guests, so it should be a lovely evening!

Look forward to hearing all your news!

Love,
Rebecca.

Notes:

To apologize: xin lỗi

to look forward to: Mong

A house-warming party (n): tiệc tân gia

the area (n): vùng, khu vực

To enclose: kèm theo

already (adv): đã rồi

61. a. write

b. writing

c. to write

d. writes

62. a. to come

b. coming

c. come

d. for coming

63. a. going to move

b. moving

c. are moving

d. to move

64. a. but

b. for

c. why

d. so

65. a. liking

b. to like

c. like

d. be like

66. a. to help b. help c. helping d. for help
 67. a. next b. opposite c. besides d. near
 68. a. out b. out of c. at d. of out
 69. a. Take b. Come c. Walk d. Go
 70. a. blocks b. flats c. block of flats d. flats of block

Once you have reached London, you can go about in taxis, buses or by underground. I myself prefer the underground, as it is rapid, easy and cheap. There are so many cars and buses in London that one cannot drive along the road quickly and without many stops. So the underground is usually quicker than taxis or buses. If you donot know London very well, it is difficult to find the bus you want. You can take a taxi, but it is much more expensive than the underground or a bus. On the underground you find good maps which tell you the names of the stations and show you how to get to them, so that it is easy to find your way.

Notes:

to reach: đến	to go about: đi đó đây
the underground xe điện ngầm	to prefer: thích ... hơn
to find one's way: tìm đường đi	rapid (a): nhanh
means of transport (n): phương tiện giao thông	

71. **When you reach London you can travel about _____.**
 a. by bus b. by taxi c. by underground d. All a, b, c
72. **He prefers the underground because it is _____.**
 a. easy b. cheap c. fast d. All a, b, c
73. **_____ a lot of cars and buses in London.**
 a. There's b. There are c. They're d. It's
74. **The underground is usually _____ than taxis or buses.**
 a. more expensive b. easier c. faster d. slower

75. Taxis are always _____ buses.
a. quicker b. slower c. more expensive d. longer
76. Why are taxis and buses slower than the underground? – Because
a. drivers want to go slowly.
b. they want to see the sights.
c. there are so many cars and buses that one can't drive fast.
d. they want to drive along the roads.
77. What are the common means of transport in London?
a. the underground b. the buses
c. the taxis d. All a, b, c
78. Why does the writer prefer the underground? – Because
a. it is cheap b. it is easy to get
c. it is faster than buses or taxis d. All a, b, c
79. When you don't know London well, it is _____ to find the bus you want.
a. easy b. convenient c. difficult d. expensive
80. If you go about by underground, how can you find your way?
a. I can look at the maps on the underground.
b. I can ask a policeman.
c. I can find the number of the underground.
d. I go to the underground station.

End of Test

UNIT 9 AT HOME AND AWAY

GRAMMAR POINTS.

The Simple Past tense (*Thì quá khứ đơn*)

(A) Form (*Dạng*)

Dựa vào dạng quá khứ, động từ được chia ra làm hai loại

1/ **Động từ có quy tắc** (*Regular Verbs*) là các động từ được thêm **ed** để thành lập quá khứ đơn và quá khứ phân từ.

Ex:	Base form	Simple past	Past participle
	Play	played	played
	Talk	talked	talked

2/ **Động từ bất quy tắc** (*Irregular Verbs*) là những động từ có dạng quá khứ và quá khứ phân từ riêng, ta không được thêm **-ed** vào.

Ex:	Base form	Simple past	Past participle
	See	saw	seen
	Go	went	gone

(B) Spelling: Cách thêm **-ed** vào động từ có quy tắc

1/ **General rule:** thông thường ta thêm **-ed** vào sau động từ

Ex:	Need – needed.	Play – played
	Earn – earned.	Walk – walked

2/ Exceptions

- Động từ tận cùng là **-e** câm, ta chỉ thêm **-d**.
Ex: Arrive – arrived, realize – realized
- Động từ 1 vần, tận cùng là 1 phụ âm, phía trước có một nguyên âm, ta gấp đôi phụ âm rồi mới thêm **-ed**
Ex: Stop – stopped, ban – banned
- Động từ tận cùng là **-y**
 - Nếu trước **-y** là nguyên âm, ta thêm **-ed**.
Ex: play – played, stay – stayed
 - Nếu trước **-y** là phụ âm, ta đổi **-y** thành **-i** rồi thêm **-ed**
Ex: Try – tried, cry – cried
- Động từ hai vần, vần thứ hai được nhấn, nếu tận cùng là 1 phụ âm, đi trước nó là một nguyên âm, ta gấp đôi phụ âm rồi mới thêm **-ed**.
Ex: prefer – preferred, omit – omitted

(C) Pronunciation (Phát âm)

Khi thêm **-ed** vào động từ, chúng ta phải chú ý đến cách phát âm **-ed**. **-ed** được đọc là:

1) /ɪd/ khi thêm vào động từ tận cùng là âm /d, t/

Ex: planted /plæntɪd/, needed /niːdɪd/

2) /t/ khi thêm vào động từ tận cùng là âm /p, k, s, ʃ, tʃ/

Ex: watched /wɒtʃt/, washed /wɒʃt/, stopped /stɒpt/
walked /wɔːkt/, missed /mɪst/

3) /d/ ngoài 2 trường hợp nêu trên

Ex: loved /lʌvd/, stayed /steɪd/

(D) Negative and question forms (Dạng phủ định và nghi vấn)

1/ Động từ Be

a/ Phủ định (Negative)

I / he / she / It + was not + ... You / we / they + were not + ...

- Dạng rút gọn: was not = wasn't / wəznt /
were not = weren't / wɜːnt /

Ex: Tom wasn't at home yesterday. (Hôm qua Tom không ở nhà)

b/ Câu hỏi (Question)

Wh-word + was + S + ...? (Từ hỏi) were

Ex: Was Tom at home yesterday? - Yes, he was.
- No, he wasn't

Where was he yesterday? - He was at his uncle's house.
(Hôm qua anh ấy ở đâu?) (Anh ấy ở nhà bác anh ấy)

2/ Ordinary verbs (Động từ thường)

a/ Phủ định (Negative)

S + did not / didn't + V (infinitive) + ...
--

The Browns went to the party last night.

(Gia đình Brown đã đi dự tiệc tối qua)

→ The Browns **didn't go** to the party last night.

We walked to school yesterday morning.

(Sáng qua chúng tôi đi bộ đến trường)

→ We **didn't walk** to school yesterday morning.

b/ Questions (Câu hỏi)

Wh-word + did + S + V (infinitive) ...?

(Tư hỏi)

The Browns went to the party last night.

→ **Did** the Browns **go** to the party last night? Yes, they did.

Where did the Browns go last night? They went to the party.

(Gia đình Browns đã đi đâu tối qua? Họ đi dự tiệc.)

(E) Use (Cách dùng)

Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

1/ Sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ có xác định thời gian bằng các phó từ chỉ thời gian như **yesterday** (hôm qua), **last, ago** (đã qua)

Ex: The Browns **went** to the party **last** night.

2/ Sự việc đã xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ

Ex: A. Graham Bell **invented** the telephone.

(Ông A. Graham Bell đã phát minh ra máy điện thoại)

W. Shakespeare **wrote** the play "Romeo and Juliet"

(W. Shakespeare đã viết vở kịch "Romeo và Juliet")

3/ Sự việc đã xảy ra trong một khoảng thời gian ở quá khứ và đã chấm dứt.

Ex: He **lived** in London when he **was** a child.

(Khi còn bé ông ấy sống ở Luân Đôn)

We **stayed** with our friends in May.

(Chúng tôi đã ở với bạn bè hồi tháng năm)

4/ Một thói quen, một việc lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ.

Ex: Tom always **cried** and **shouted** all night.

(Tom thường la khóc suốt đêm)

When we **lived** in the countryside, we **went** fishing twice a month.

(Khi còn sống ở miền quê chúng tôi đi câu mỗi tháng 2 lần)

UNIT 9 AT HOME AND AWAY

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. <u>n</u> ote | b. <u>h</u> oping | c. <u>c</u> oke | d. <u>c</u> lock |
| 2. a. <u>s</u> ure | b. <u>s</u> ee | c. <u>s</u> ports | d. <u>s</u> eat |
| 3. a. <u>d</u> ear | b. <u>b</u> ear | c. <u>n</u> ear | d. <u>f</u> ear |
| 4. a. <u>t</u> eacher | b. <u>r</u> each | c. <u>d</u> eaf | d. <u>t</u> eam |
| 5. a. <u>y</u> our | b. <u>f</u> our | c. <u>p</u> our | d. <u>h</u> our |

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. Liz is a good friend of _____. She is American.
a. me b. my c. mine d. I
7. Liz and her parents _____ to Ha Noi last year.
a. come b. came c. coming d. to come
8. They rented an apartment _____ to mine.
a. next door b. near c. beside d. opposite
9. Last week, they _____ to a new apartment.
a. left b. leave c. move d. moved
10. It is _____ the other side of Ha Noi.
a. by b. on c. at d. in
11. She _____ to visit us next week.
a. comes b. came c. is coming d. come
12. It won't be difficult to keep _____.
a. touching b. going on c. in touch d. touching on
13. She always _____ me the stamps from the letters she got.
a. gives b. gives to c. gave d. gave to
14. A friend of _____ came to tea yesterday.
a. Janet b. Janets c. her Janet d. Janet's
15. She is good at sewing. She makes all _____ dresses.
a. hers b. herself c. herself's d. her own
16. Liz and her parents visited Tri Nguyen Aquarium. They saw many different _____ of fish there.
a. kinds b. types c. sorts d. all a, b, c

17. How long does it _____ you to go to school by bus?
 a. need b. take c. want d. ask
18. Her father bought her a cap from the _____ near the Aquarium.
 a. bookshop b. souvenir shop c. market d. music shop
19. Mr and Mrs Robinson ate fish and crab. They loved _____.
 a. seafood b. vegetables c. pasta d. sweets
20. They all take _____ in the game.
 a. part b. place c. park d. past
21. There was _____ of a dolphin on the cap.
 a. photo b. copy c. picture d. model

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

22. Liz thought the colorful little fish _____ the most beautiful.
 a. is b. are c. was d. were
23. Liz _____ noodles because she remembered the beautiful fish in the aquarium.
 a. eats b. ate c. has d. gets
24. He said he _____ his trip to the zoo very much.
 a. enjoy b. enjoys c. enjoyed d. is enjoying
25. Our last two lessons _____ very long.
 a. were b. was c. are d. being
26. Last summer he _____ to Italy. He was in Italy last summer.
 a. goes b. went c. going d. were going
27. What about _____ dinner with me?
 a. come b. to come c. to come to d. coming to
28. I _____ your brother at the meeting yesterday.
 a. meet b. meeting c. met d. am meeting
29. How big is Ho Chi Minh city? – It's much _____ than Dalat.
 a. big b. more big c. biggest d. bigger
30. Mike is the _____ member of the volleyball team.
 a. younger b. more younger c. youngest d. most youngest
31. He can't drive and _____ his brother.
 a. neither can b. so can c. so can't d. either can
32. Liz liked _____ the dolphin and the color of the cap.
 a. either b. neither c. both d. none
33. Liz liked the cap. She _____ it all day.
 a. wears b. wearing c. wore d. put on

34. It _____ my birthday yesterday. I _____ twenty!
 a. is / am b. was / am c. was was d. is / was
35. _____ you enjoy your birthday, then?
 a. Did b. Do c. Are d. Will
36. Oh, it was excellent! When _____ your birthday?
 a. is b. are c. was d. will
37. My family _____ the country and moved to the city last year.
 a. got b. walked c. left d. ran
38. My father never drinks beer. He _____ like it.
 a. didn't b. don't c. doesn't d. can't
39. How did you get to work yesterday? I _____.
 a. walk b. am walking c. go by walking d. walked
40. I _____ my camera, so I couldn't take any photographs.
 a. forgot b. left c. got d. put
41. When I was a child, I always _____ a bike to school.
 a. drove b. rode c. ran d. took
42. How often _____ you wash your hair? – _____ you wash it yesterday?
 a. do / Do b. did / Did c. do / Did d. did / Do
43. _____ are you? About one meter sixty.
 a. How b. How tall c. How old d. How big
44. John usually watches TV in the evening but yesterday evening he _____.
 a. doesn't b. not watch c. isn't d. didn't
45. The children _____ tired today because they _____ to a party last night.
 a. are / went b. are / go c. were / went d. was / went
46. **Liz and I are the same age.**
 a. Liz is older than me. b. I am older than Liz.
 c. Liz is as old as me. d. I am not as old as Liz.
47. **The weather is beautiful today. It was terrible yesterday.**
 a. Today it isn't as beautiful as yesterday.
 b. Today it is more beautiful than yesterday.
 c. Today it is worse than yesterday.
 d. Today it is as terrible as yesterday.
48. **They listen to the music with great interest.**
 a. They enjoy the music. b. They hate the music.
 c. They dislike the music. d. They don't like the music.

49. They can't do the exercise. They can't understand it.

- a. The exercise is very long. b. The exercise isn't hard enough.
c. The exercise is difficult. d. They are lazy.

50. He works at a school in Ha Noi. He teaches English.

- a. He is a worker in Ha Noi. b. He has a school in Ha Noi.
c. He is an Englishman. d. He is a teacher in Ha Noi.

IV. Error Identification

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

(*Tìm từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.*)

51. His secretary told he would be back in an hour.

- a b c d

52. When Dickens was sixteen, he starts work for a newspaper.

- a b c d

53. I speak a few words of French. I don't know many French.

- a b c d

54. Wait right here for me. I'll only be away with fifteen minutes.

- a b c d

55. Liz thought the colorful little fish were the more beautiful.

- a b c d

56. You shall have some ice cream when you finished your dinner.

- a b c d

57. Would you tell me where you was born?

- a b c d

58. He refused to climb the tree because he was afraid of fall.

- a b c d

59. That type of music is quite popular with teenaged boys and girls.

- a b c d

60. The girl I met have brown hair and blue eyes.

- a b c d

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A) The London Zoo

A good time to visit the animals (61) when they take their food. Then you can see (62) the sea-lions catch their fish. The man who (63) after the animals sometimes throws a fish (64) the water, then

the sea-lions jump out (65) the water and get the fish there. It is also (66) to watch how the big birds eat their meat, and how the monkeys eat their fruit.

(67) the large monkey house you can see different (68) of monkeys. They jump, run and play with (69) other. In the park there are camels on whose backs children love to sit. They also like to watch the elephant when he washes (70) in the morning.

Notes:

A sea lion (n): con sư tử biển

a camel (n): con lạc đà

To throw: ném

a monkey (n): con khỉ

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 61. a. is | b. was | c. are | d. were |
| 62. a. what | b. which | c. how | d. why |
| 63. a. takes | b. looks | c. gets | d. moves |
| 64. a. in | b. on | c. onto | d. into |
| 65. a. of | b. from | c. by | d. with |
| 66. a. interesting | b. exciting | c. worrying | d. both a, b |
| 67. a. On | b. At | c. In | d. From |
| 68. a. models | b. kinds | c. sizes | d. forms |
| 69. a. each | b. one | c. every | d. some |
| 70. a. herself | b. themselves | c. ourselves | d. himself |

B) Dolphins

Dolphins are not fish, but warm blooded mammals. They live in groups, and speak to each other in their own language. In this they are like other animals, such as bees and birds. But dolphins are very different from almost all land animals. Their brain is nearly the same size as our own, and they live a long time – at least twenty or thirty years.

Strangely, dolphins seem to like man and there are stories about the dolphin and its friendship with people.

Today, some people continue to kill dolphins, but many countries of the world now protect them and in these places it is against the law to kill them.

Notes:

A dolphin (n): cá heo

Warm blooded (a): máu nóng

Mammal (n): loài hữu nhũ

A bee (n): con ong

Land animals (n): thú trên cạn

brain (n): bộ não, óc

strangely (adv): lạ lùng, kỳ lạ

to protect: bảo vệ

against the law: phạm luật

71. What are dolphins? – They are _____.

- a. fish b. land animals c. warm blooded mammals d. birds

72. Many people think that dolphins are fish because _____.

- a. they live in water b. they live on land
c. they look like animals d. they are different from animals

73. Dolphins don't live alone, they live _____.

- a. in teams b. in clubs c. in classes d. in groups

74. To communicate they _____ to each other in their own language.

- a. work b. speak c. sing d. cry

75. Dolphins have brain. Their brain is _____ our brain.

- a. bigger b. smaller c. as big as d. not big than

76. How long do they live? – At least _____.

- a. ten or fifteen years b. twenty or thirty years
c. fifteen or fifty years d. forty or fifty years

77. Dolphins are _____ to people.

- a. friendly b. angry c. lucky d. hungry

78. Some people _____ to kill dolphins today.

- a. stop b. begin c. start d. continue

79. But many countries now _____ them.

- a. hunt b. protect c. kill d. catch

80. In these countries it is _____ to kill dolphins.

- a. by the law b. with the law
c. against the law d. to the law

End of Test

UNIT 10 HEALTH AND HYGIENE

GRAMMAR POINTS.

Wh – questions with Why (*Câu hỏi với từ Why*)

- Câu hỏi với **Why** (*tại sao?*) dùng để hỏi lý do hay nguyên nhân
Cấu trúc câu:

Why + auxiliary verb + subject + verb + object...?

Why + trợ động từ + chủ ngữ + động từ + túc từ...?

Ex: Why **did** you **go** to bed late last night?

(*Tối qua sao bạn đi ngủ trễ?*)

Why **do** you **buy** so many stamps?

(*Tại sao bạn mua nhiều tem thế?*)

- Trả lời câu hỏi với **Why**, ta dùng:

a)

Because + S + V + object (bởi vì ...)

Why did you go to bed late last night?

- Because I had to finish my homework.

(*Bởi vì tôi phải làm xong bài tập ở nhà.*)

b) **To-infinitive phrase** (*nhóm từ động từ nguyên mẫu*)

Why do you buy so many stamps?

- To send some letters to America.

(*Để gửi vài lá thư đi Mỹ*)

UNIT 10 HEALTH AND HYGIENE

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

1. a. head b. feather c. reading d. leather
2. a. seaside b. police c. combine d. remind
3. a. begun b. funny c. sunny d. autumn
4. a. heighten b. eight c. freight d. weight
5. a. page b. game c. go d. gift

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. Minh is in Dr Lai's _____. She is checking his teeth.
a. office b. surgery c. hospital d. room
7. It's very kind _____ you to give me some advice.
a. to b. with c. of d. from
8. My tooth hurts. I have awful _____.
a. headache b. earache c. backache d. toothache
9. Read these sentences about _____ your teeth healthy.
a. keep b. keeping c. to keep d. you keep
10. Do the following things _____ healthy teeth.
a. to have b. having c. have d. for having
11. Avoid eating a lot of _____.
a. vegetables b. fruit c. sweets d. All a, b, c
12. It's very important _____ you teeth after meals.
a. to brush b. brushing c. to clean d. cleaning
13. You can also improve your teeth if you have _____ food.
a. rich b. healthy c. sweet d. fast
14. Unfortunately you can't stop tooth _____ simply by brushing your teeth.
a. cavity b. decay c. breaking d. Both a, b
15. One way to stop tooth decay is _____ less sugar.
a. eat b. we eat c. to eat d. you eat

16. Brush your teeth with fluoride _____ after every meal.
a. toothbrush b. toothpaste c. toothpowder d. toothcream
17. Many countries also add fluoride _____ drinking water.
a. for b. with c. into d. to
18. They have proved that it _____ teeth healthy.
a. keeps b. keep c. kept d. keeping
19. Dentists can do a lot _____ your teeth.
a. to give b. to replace c. to improve d. to assist
20. He can give us practical _____ on keeping teeth healthy.
a. advice b. words c. phrases d. sentences
21. He can _____ small holes in our teeth.
a. full b. fill c. push d. take
22. These small holes are _____ they can destroy the teeth.
a. useful b. helpful c. safe d. dangerous
23. He can examine our teeth _____ that they are growing in the right way.
a. for check b. checking c. to check d. and checked
24. So, how can we keep our teeth _____?
a. healthy b. well c. careful d. helpful
25. Excuse me. Can I make a(n) _____ to see the dentist?
a. meeting b. experiment c. gathering d. appointment
26. One of your teeth has a cavity, but it is not _____.
a. important b. heavy c. serious d. necessary
27. Surely I keep the tooth. I never pull out a tooth if I can _____ it.
a. save b. keep c. prevent d. help
28. After the dentist fills his tooth, Minh is very _____.
a. pleasant b. pleasing c. pleased d. please
29. Mr Jones often travels to New York by plane. He often _____ by American Airlines.
a. fly b. goes c. went d. flew
30. The police came immediately. They came _____.
a. soon b. later c. in a minute d. at once
31. Every day Bob gets up at 6.00 and _____ his house at 8.00.
a. lives b. leaves c. gets d. goes from
32. Fred doesn't have a car, he has to _____ my car to get there.
a. ride b. drive c. lend d. borrow

33. Alice is a good pianist. She plays _____ very well.
 a. the piano b. the guitar c. the violin d. all a, b, c
34. Peter can't see the film because the woman sitting _____ him is wearing a big hat.
 a. behind b. beside c. in front of d. above
35. What time is _____ tomorrow morning?
 a. tea b. breakfast c. lunch d. dinner

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

36. We _____ to visit our dentist twice a year.
 a. should b. ought c. must d. will
37. Some people wait _____ they have toothache before they see a dentist.
 a. before b. after c. until d. when
38. I have awful toothache. My tooth _____.
 a. hurt b. hurts c. hurting d. hurted
39. Take an aspirin or any other tablet _____ the pain.
 a. to kill b. to break c. to give up d. to take off
40. Let me examine your tooth. Open your mouth _____, please.
 a. wide b. widely c. large d. largely
41. Don't worry. I'm going to fill it at once. Then the pain will _____.
 a. out b. away c. be d. go
42. Well, I'm _____. Do you pull it out?
 a. worrying b. frightened c. exciting d. interesting
43. I felt a lot better after the dentist fixed my tooth. After the dentist filled my tooth, _____.
 a. I felt less scared b. I was less frightened
 c. I was worse d. I was better
44. I don't know what _____ do.
 a. will b. should c. can d. to
45. _____ time will they spend in Ha Noi?
 a. How much b. How many c. How long d. How soon
46. She is going _____ dinner for the family.
 a. preparing b. prepares c. to prepare d. prepared
47. **The dentist finished filling the tooth in less than 10 minutes.**
 a. It took the dentist 10 minutes to fill the tooth.

- b. He needed more time to fill the tooth.
- c. It took him less than 10 minutes to fill the tooth.
- d. The filling of the tooth took a lot of time.

48. Avoid eating a lot of sweets.

- a. Don't eat much cake and candy.
- b. You can eat sweets but not much.
- c. Sweets are healthy food.
- d. Eating much cake is all right.

49. John neglects his teeth.

- a. He brushes his teeth regularly.
- b. He doesn't take care of his teeth.
- c. He sometimes sees a dentist.
- d. He doesn't eat healthy food.

50. Dr Lai is checking his teeth.

- a. Dr Lai is examining his teeth.
- b. Dr Lai is pulling out his teeth.
- c. Dr Lai is filling his teeth.
- d. Dr Lai is taking care his teeth.

IV. Error Identification

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

(*Tìm từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.*)

51. I was a little scared, but the dentist was kindly.

a b c d

52. Then the dentist filled my tooth. It stopped hurting after.

a b c d

53. Remember not to eat too much candy or staying up late.

a b c d

54. I am not like going out at night every much.

a b c d

55. I am tired from watching the same programs again and again

a b c d

56. We can't go swimming today because we have few time.

a b c d

57. My mother advices me don't stay up late.

a b c d

58. Each of you have a piece of cake after lunch.

a b c d

59. Sorry, I don't know where is the nearest bookshop.

a b c d

60. Thank you very much for lend me your exercise book.

a b c d

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A) Keeping our teeth healthy

Many people nowadays (61) wear false teeth (răng giả) when they are middle-aged.

Doctors and dentists now (62) that sugar is the chief cause of (63) decay.

Long ago doctors (64) not like to treat people's teeth. Barbers and blacksmiths looked (65) people's teeth and pulled them (66) when they decayed. Some people thought toothache was a punishment from the gods.

It is very important to have (67) teeth. Good teeth help us to chew our food. They also help us to look nice.

How can we keep our teeth healthy? First, visit our dentist at least twice a year. He can examine our teeth to check that they are good or (68) or are growing in the right way. Secondly, brush our teeth with fluoride toothpaste (69) meals and before bedtime. We can also use wooden toothpicks to clean between our teeth after a meal. Thirdly, we should eat food that is good (70) our teeth and body : milk, cheese, fish, brown bread, potatoes red rice, raw vegetables and fresh fruit.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 61. a. has to | b. have to | c. having to | d. had to |
| 62. a. knows | b. knowing | c. know | d. knew |
| 63. a. tooth | b. teeth | c. gum | d. mouth |
| 64. a. do | b. are | c. were | d. did |
| 65. a. for | b. after | c. at | d. into |
| 66. a. out | b. of | c. off | d. in |
| 67. a. beautiful | b. useful | c. helpful | d. healthy |
| 68. a. nice | b. pretty | c. bad | d. badly |
| 69. a. before | b. after | c. when | d. while |
| 70. a. for | b. with | c. to | d. of |

B) On June the first 1992 a French burglar broke into a house in Paris. He went into the living room and stole two pictures. He opened the safe and took all the money inside. Then he went into the kitchen. He opened the fridge and saw some cheese. He was hungry, so he ate all the cheese. Next he saw two bottles of champagne. He was very thirsty, so he drank both bottles. Then he felt sleepy. He went upstairs for a rest, but he was tired and he fell asleep. When he woke up the next morning, there were policemen around the bed.

Notes:

A burglar (n): tên trộm	to feel (felt) sleepy: cảm thấy buồn ngủ
To break into: đột nhập vào nhà	to fall (fell) asleep: ngủ thiếp đi
The safe (n): két sắt	upstairs (adv): trên lầu
To steal (stole): trộm	champagne (n): rượu sâm-banh

71. A French _____ broke into a house in 1992.
a. man b. burglar c. visitor d. tourist
72. He broke into a house on _____, 1992.
a. the first of June b. June the first
c. June, 1 d. Both a, b
73. He stole two pictures in the _____.
a. dining-room b. bed room c. sitting-room d. bath-room
74. He took all the money in _____.
a. the safe b. the eupboard c. the drawer d. the desk
75. He _____ all the cheese in the _____.
a. got / eupboard b. ate / fridge
c. had / safe d. ate / bowl
76. _____ champagne did he drink?
a. How b. How about c. How much d. How many
77. He saw two bottles of champagne. He drank _____ bottles.
a. all b. every c. both d. either
78. He went _____ for a rest.
a. upstairs b. downstairs c. in-stairs d. out of stairs
79. He fell asleep _____ he was tired and sleepy.
a. so b. but c. and d. because
80. There were _____ around the bed the next morning.
a. nobody b. policeman c. policemen d. somebody

End of Test

UNIT 11 KEEP FIT, STAY HEALTHY

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a. <u>pic<u>ture</u></u> | b. <u>pu<u>re</u></u> | c. <u>na<u>ture</u></u> | d. <u>lec<u>ture</u></u> |
| 2. a. <u>mo<u>on</u></u> | b. <u>fo<u>od</u></u> | c. <u>floo<u>d</u></u> | d. <u>po<u>ol</u></u> |
| 3. a. <u>mu<u>d</u></u> | b. <u>cu<u>t</u></u> | c. <u>shu<u>t</u></u> | d. <u>pu<u>t</u></u> |
| 4. a. <u>co<u>ugh</u></u> | b. <u>enou<u>gh</u></u> | c. <u>thou<u>gh</u></u> | d. <u>rou<u>gh</u></u> |
| 5. a. <u>poli<u>ce</u></u> | b. <u>twi<u>ce</u></u> | c. <u>advic<u>e</u></u> | d. <u>nic<u>e</u></u> |

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. We _____ poor when we _____ to America 5 years ago.
a. are / move b. were / moved c. are / moved d. were / move
7. We are having a medical _____ now. We have it every year.
a. exam b. checking c. check-up d. research
8. Would you please _____ your medical record?
a. write in b. type out c. print in d. fill in
9. The nurse will help you to take your _____.
a. temperature b. heat c. degrees d. cold
10. Your temperature is 37⁰C. That's _____.
a. usual b. right c. normal d. strange
11. I need to know your height. _____ were you last year?
a. How old b. How tall c. What d. Which
12. Would you stand here, so I can _____ you? – You're 1.45 meter tall.
a. weigh b. form c. measure d. know
13. I need to weigh you. Get on the _____, please.
a. bench b. table c. chair d. scales
14. I was 40 kilos last month. Now I'm 42. I _____ weight..
a. put b. get c. am putting on d. getting on
15. _____ were you _____? In Da Nang.
a. Where / live b. When / born c. Where / born d. When / live
16. Your height is 1.40 meter, isn't it? – No, I'm _____. I'm 1.45 meter.
a. older b. higher c. shorter d. taller

17. Oh, so how _____ are you? I'm 42 kilos.
a. much b. heavy c. weigh d. many weight
18. Where _____ you yesterday? I _____ see you in class.
a. are / don't b. were / didn't c. was / didn't d. were / don't
19. I couldn't go to school. I _____ a bad cold.
a. have b. had c. am having d. was having
20. Oh, you were sick. How _____ you _____ now?
a. do / feel b. did / feel c. are / feel d. were / feeling
21. I'm all right, but I'm _____ tired.
a. little b. a little c. few d. a few
22. You should _____ inside at recess. It's very cold outside.
a. stay b. be c. remain d. All a, b, c
23. The weather is _____ today. It's worse than yesterday.
a. well b. nice c. awful d. fine
24. Did you Mom write a _____ for you?
a. sick form b. ill paper c. ill note d. sick note
25. There is only one _____ called common. That's the common cold.
a. ill b. sick c. disease d. sickness
26. Every year, millions of people _____ a cold.
a. catch b. get c. have d. All a, b, c
27. What are the _____ of a cold?
a. symptoms b. signs c. signals d. shows
28. When you have a bad cold, you _____ a lot.
a. cough b. sneeze c. blow d. All a, b, c
29. It's very unpleasant but nobody knows _____ for a cold.
a. a treat b. a cure c. a measure d. a way
30. There are no medicines that can really _____ a cold.
a. get out b. give up c. cure d. stop
31. They just help you _____ the symptoms.
a. relieve b. reduce c. move d. both a, b
32. Your temperature is high. You're having a _____.
a. fever b. cold c. coughing d. sneezing
33. What can we do to _____ a cold?
a. reserve b. prevent c. prepare d. arrange

34. Keep fit and stay healthy. That's the best _____ to prevent a common cold.
 a. means b. thing c. way d. road
35. _____ present Tom is at home because of his sickness.
 a. For b. At c. In d. On
36. Could you tell where the nearest drugstore is? I want some _____.
 a. sweets b. food c. medicine d. stamps
37. If you _____, exercise regularly, then you'll be fit and healthy.
 a. well b. good c. fine d. careful
38. Were you ever absent _____ school last semester?
 a. of b. for c. with d. from
39. At the drugstore there are usually _____ with cold "cures".
 a. containers b. drawers c. shelves d. lockers
40. A holiday at the seaside is both _____ and pleasant.
 a. well b. smart c. wealthy d. healthy

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

41. Ha Noi is _____ capital of Viet Nam.
 a. one b. a c. the d. this
42. Do the children go to school every day? _____.
 a. Yes, they go b. Yes, they do
 c. They go every day d. Yes, they are
43. Fred came to the meeting but Dick _____.
 a. didn't b. don't c. isn't d. wasn't
44. He ran _____ than his friend.
 a. fast b. very faster c. more faster d. faster
45. Jan: isn't coming to the party tonight and _____.
 a. her sister isn't, too b. so is her sister
 c. her sister isn't, either d. her sister is, either
46. Tim has _____ friends than Jack.
 a. much b. more c. many d. few
47. Many people go to the city park with _____ children at weekend.
 a. his b. her c. their d. one's

48. Did you walk or come _____ car?
a. with b. in c. through d. by
49. I bought _____ yesterday.
a. a pair of trousers b. a trouser
c. the trouser d. a trousers
50. Is the meeting at 8 tomorrow morning? – Sorry, I _____ not sure about that.
a. do b. am c. have d. shall

IV. Error Identification

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

(Tìm từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.)

51. Whatever you do, your cold will last in a few days.
a b c d
52. Where were you yesterday? You don't come to school.
a b c d
53. Cold is the most common illness because hundreds million people
a b c
catch it every year.
d
54. My father wants to buy some furnitures for our house.
a b c d
55. I phoned him last night but nobody answer the phone.
a b c d
56. Eric now drives his bike to school instead of travelling by bus.
a b c d
57. We are flying at the high of 30,000 feet.
a b c d
58. You are having a slight fever. Take up your coat and have a rest.
a b c d
59. There are not enough petrol to take us to the nearest gas station.
a b c d
60. You must try to make these children clean their tooth.
a b c d

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A) At the doctor's

Mr Brown: Good morning, doctor.

Doctor: Hello, Mr Brown. Take a seat. What's (61) with you?

Mr Brown: I'm not sure, doctor. I'm (62) very tired and I'm aching all over. I sneeze a lot. I have slight (63), hot and (64) all the time.

Doctor: Well, let me have a look at you. Open your (65), say "A, A". You have a (66) throat. I want to listen (67) your chest. Breathe deeply. Right. I'll take you (68). Yes, you have a fever and you get a touch of flu. I'll write out a prescription (đơn thuốc) for you, but you know the (69) thing is just to go home, go to bed and take plenty (70) water.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 61. a. wrong | b. the matter | c. problem | d. both a, b |
| 62. a. feel | b. feeling | c. felt | d. to feel |
| 63. a. pain | b. fever | e. ache | d. hurt |
| 64. a. cold | b. warm | c. cool | d. All a, b, c |
| 65. a. eye | b. hand | e. mouth | d. arm |
| 66. a. bad | b. good | c. fine | d. sore |
| 67. a. for | b. to | c. from | d. by |
| 68. a. temperature | b. degree | c. heat | d. cold |
| 69. a. better | b. worse | c. best | d. bad |
| 70. a. of | b. in | c. with | d. from |

B)

This is a story about my grandmother. She was my favorite grandmother and the best grandmother in the world.

Everyone I used to know loved my grandma because she was kind to everyone. She kept the house in very nice order and whenever one of my uncles or aunties got married or something they could leave all the arrangements for my Grandma. She made everything look so easy and perfect.

But a very, very sad thing happened round about August 1974. She started to get sick. My grandfather, aunties and uncles were really worried about Grandma's health, and every day they used to feed her, pray for her and they did everything but one day in November she died in hospital. It was a shock to everyone because they all loved her so much. When Grandma was dead everything seemed to change. And when Christmas came that year, it was quieter than other Christmas. Nothing will ever be the same without our beloved grandmother whom everyone loved. I will always remember her.

Notes:

Used to: đã thường, đã

perfect (a): hoàn hảo

Arrangement (n): việc sắp xếp

a shock (n): cú sốc

Beloved (a): yêu dấu

to pray for: cầu nguyện cho

To keep the house in order: giữ nhà cửa ngăn nắp

71. The story is about his _____.

- a. grandmom b. granddad c. mom d. dad

72. Everybody loved her because she was _____ to them.

- a. happy b. lovely c. kind d. easy

73. She kept the house in nice _____.

- a. work b. order c. look d. arrange

74. When there were parties, she _____ every-thing.

- a. ordered b. had c. arranged d. made

75. She made everything look _____.

- a. perfect b. well c. healthy d. happy

76. She was sick and died _____.

- a. in hospital b. at home c. in the house d. in a clinic

77. Her death was _____ to everyone.

- a. a strike b. a shock c. a point d. a hit

78. The year when she died, Christmas was _____ than other Christmas.

- a. quiet b. more quieter c. quieter d. All a, b, c

79. Everything seemed _____ after her death.

- a. change b. changed c. changing d. to change

80. Nothing _____ the same without her.

- a. will ever be b. will not be c. is never d. will ever

End of Test

UNIT 12

LET'S EAT

GRAMMAR POINTS.

I - Minor structures showing Negative Agreement with:

Either – Neither – Nor (cũng không)

Either, neither, nor diễn tả sự đồng ý hay giống nhau để đáp lại lời nói phủ định phủ định (*negative statement*)

Câu trúc câu với **Either, Neither** sẽ dựa vào câu lời nói phủ định

1/ **Either**: Được thêm vào ở cuối câu, sau dấu phẩy với động từ ở thể phủ định

Negative statement. S + Auxiliary + Not + Either.

Ex: Tom **can't** swim fast. I **can't**, either.

(Tom không bơi nhanh được. Tôi cũng không)

He **doesn't** speak Chinese. She **doesn't**, either.

(Anh ấy không nói tiếng Trung Quốc. Cô ấy cũng không)

They **won't** start work tomorrow. We **won't**, either.

(Họ sẽ không bắt đầu công việc vào ngày mai. Chúng tôi cũng không)

2/ **Neither / Nor**: Được viết vào đầu câu với động từ ở dạng xác định và có đảo ngữ

Negative statement. Neither / Nor + Auxiliary + S.

Ex: Tom **can't** swim fast. **Neither / Nor** can I.

(Tom không bơi nhanh được. Tôi cũng không)

He **doesn't** speak Chinese. **Neither / Nor** does she.

(Anh ấy không nói tiếng Trung Quốc. Cô ấy cũng không.)

They **didn't** come to the meeting yesterday.

Neither / Nor did we.

(Họ không đến buổi họp hôm qua. Chúng ta cũng không)

II - Indefinite quantities (Từ chỉ số lượng bất định): **little, a little, few, a few**

1/ **Little and few** : diễn tả ý nghĩa phủ định: quá ít, hầu như không có.

Little + uncount noun (Danh từ không đếm được): không có (đủ) ...

Ex: Hurry up! We have **little** time.

(Nhanh lên! Chúng ta không có đủ thì giờ)

He's lazy. He usually spends **little** time on morning exercises.

(Nó lười lắm. Nó thường hầu như không dành thì giờ để tập thể dục sáng)

Few + countable noun (Danh từ đếm được): không có, hầu như không

Ex: He's not popular. He has **few** friends.

(Anh ta không được ưa thích. Anh ta hầu như không có bạn bè)

Mary doesn't like reading. She has **few** books.

(Mary không thích đọc. Cô hầu như không có quyển sách nào)

2/ **A little and a few**: diễn tả ý khẳng định: có một số ít

A little + uncount noun: Có một chút ...

Ex: Let's go and have a drink. We have **a little** time before the train leaves. *(Chúng ta đi uống chút gì đi. Chúng ta có chút thì giờ trước khi xe lửa chạy)*

Have you got any money? *(Bạn có tiền không?)*

Yes, **a little**. Do you want to borrow some? *(Có một ít đây. Bạn muốn mượn?)*

A few + count noun: có vài ...

Ex: I enjoy watching documentaries about wildlife. I have **a few** CD about it. *(Tôi thích xem phim tài liệu về thú hoang dã. Tôi có vài đĩa CD về đề tài đó)*

Notes:

- Chúng ta có thể dùng **very** để bổ nghĩa cho **little** và **few**.

Ex: We've **very little** time.

He has **very few** friends.

- A few** và **A little** có thể được bổ nghĩa bởi **only**. Tuy nhiên "**only a little**" và "**only a few**" lại bao hàm ý phủ định.

Ex: Hurry up, we have **only a little** time. = We have **little** time.

The village is very small. There are **only a few** houses = There are **few** houses.

III - Deduction for the present (Suy luận cho sự việc ở hiện tại)

Muốn diễn tả ý chắc chắn về một sự việc ở hiện tại qua suy luận ta dùng:

Must + V (infinitive) : Chắc hẳn là ...

Ex: There's Mr. Brown's car here. He **must** be at the office.

(Có xe của ông Brown ở đây. Ông ấy chắc hẳn là có mặt ở văn phòng)

Tom looks sad. He **must** get bad news.

(Tom trông buồn quá. Chắc hẳn anh ấy nhận tin xấu)

(C) Sentence structure with Make (Mẫu câu với Make)

1/

Make + Obj + Adjective

Ex: Eating a lot of sweets can **make** you ill.

(Ăn quá nhiều đồ ngọt có thể làm bạn bệnh.)

2/

Make + Obj + Verb (infinitive without To)

khuyến / làm / buộc ai làm gì

Ex: His parents **make** him **study** harder.

(Bố mẹ cậu ấy buộc cậu ấy học chăm hơn)

The sad movies **made** me **cry**. (Bộ phim buồn làm tôi khóc)

UNIT 12

LET'S EAT TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. <u>eat</u> | b. <u>sweat</u> | c. <u>bread</u> | d. <u>great</u> |
| 2. a. <u>hot</u> | b. <u>both</u> | c. <u>bottle</u> | d. <u>cotton</u> |
| 3. a. <u>torn</u> | b. <u>born</u> | c. <u>horse</u> | d. <u>world</u> |
| 4. a. <u>car</u> | b. <u>park</u> | c. <u>warm</u> | d. <u>farm</u> |
| 5. a. <u>few</u> | b. <u>new</u> | c. <u>threw</u> | d. <u>knew</u> |

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. I feel terrible. I _____ an awful stomachache.
a. have b. am having c. had d. to have
7. It must be something you _____ yesterday.
a. eat b. are eating c. ate d. are to eat
8. What _____ you _____ last night? – I ate fish, rice and soup.
a. do / eat b. are / eating c. did / eating d. did / eat
9. I also ate spinach, but my Mom and Dad _____.
a. did b. didn't c. do d. don't
10. So it was probably the spinach. _____ your Mom _____ it well?
a. Did / wash b. Is / washing c. Do / wash d. Was / wash
11. My Mom didn't wash the spinach. I _____.
a. wash b. do c. did d. washing
12. Spinach is good for you, but you _____ wash it carefully.
a. have b. ought c. would d. must
13. Vegetables often have dirt _____ the farm on them.
a. of b. from c. at d. by
14. That dirt can _____ you sick.
a. make b. do c. get d. let
15. I'll give you some medicine to make you _____.
a. to feel better b. to feel best
c. feel better d. feeling better

16. The food we eat _____ our whole life.
a. effects b. effecting c. affects d. affecting
17. _____ sugar in my kinds of food.
a. It has b. There has c. It is d. There is
18. Sugar adds _____ to food.
a. smell b. taste c. flavour d. spice
19. In _____ amounts, sugar is good for you.
a. moderate b. large c. great d. big
20. It gives you energy and you feel _____ hungry.
a. more b. less c. few d. fewer
21. But when you eat too much sugar, it becomes _____ food.
a. healthy b. healthful c. unhealthy d. good
22. So we must remember to eat _____.
a. carefully b. easily c. differently d. sensibly
23. We should eat a moderate _____ of food and sugar.
a. quantity b. amount c. sum d. all a, b, c
24. Meat and dairy products are _____ foods.
a. body-build b. body-building
c. build-body d. building-body
25. We should also eat _____ of cereals, fruit and vegetables.
a. plenty b. a lot c. lots d. all a, b, c
26. A balanced diet means you eat a _____ of foods without eating too much of anything.
a. series b. chain c. quantity d. variety
27. Moderation is very _____.
a. important b. careful c. serious d. hard
28. Don't forget about exercise _____.
a. neither b. too c. either d. so
29. Eat the food you _____, but don't have too much.
a. need b. like c. enjoy d. all a, b, c
30. Exercising regularly will help you stay _____ and healthy.
a. fat b. thin c. fit d. heavy
31. _____ these guidelines and enjoy the food you eat.
a. Go b. Follow c. Take d. Do

32. That is the _____ to a healthy lifestyle.
a. door b. gate c. part d. key
33. _____ I take you to the airport? – That would be nice, thanks.
a. Do b. Would c. Shall d. Could
34. Would you mind if I _____ the window? – No, of course not.
a. open b. opened c. opening d. to open
35. Be sure to keep your hands _____ before eating.
a. clean b. clear c. careful d. well
36. My father went out of the house _____ ago.
a. an hour's half b. a half of hour
c. half an hour d. a half hour
37. The weather is _____ today than yesterday.
a. much better b. very better c. too better d. many better
38. They will _____ lunch at 12.00.
a. carry b. wait c. serve d. arrange
39. I like _____ games.
a. making b. working c. helping d. playing
40. This country has a _____ of 15.4 million.
a. population b. member c. amount d. quantity

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

41. _____ the film on TV last night?
a. Do you see b. Have you see c. Did you see d. You seeing
42. Who _____ that terrible noise? – It's Jack practising the violin.
a. makes b. made c. making d. is making
43. People usually _____ early for the show.
a. will arrive b. arrives c. arrive d. arriving
44. She thanked _____.
a. John for the book b. for the book John
c. John the book d. the book John
45. _____ did he ask for the English book? – 2 pounds.
a. How many b. How far c. How about d. How much
46. **She hates classical music and I do, too.**
a. She hates classical music but I do.

56. The dentist is going to take off the decaying tooth.
 a b c d
57. There is many furniture made of wood in the sitting room.
 a b c d
58. My mom and Dad both like vegetables a lot but I didn't.
 a b c d
59. She added a little salt to the spinach so it tasted well.
 a b c d
60. The doctor advised me to eat fewer sugar.
 a b c d

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A) Fast food

Today, you can find fast food restaurants in almost (61) big city. In some places, you stand in a (62) and get a hamburger or a hot dog in a paper box; (63) others you can pick up a tray of fish, chicken, pizza or even Mexican and Chinese food; and in some (64) food places you can ever (65) your car up to a window and place your order. A few minutes later a worker passes you your food (66) the window and you can drive away and eat (67) in your car.

In New York, Paris, Tokyo, Singapore and thousands of other cities (68) the world, new fast food restaurants open (69) day. But why do people prefer fast food restaurants to more comfortable restaurants where they can sit quietly (70) a table and watch the world go by?

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 61. a. each | b. every | c. a | d. the |
| 62. a. line | b. queue | c. group | d. both a, b |
| 63. a. in | b. on | c. from | d. of |
| 64. a. quick | b. fast | c. get | d. made |
| 65. a. ride | b. move | c. drive | d. push |
| 66. a. in | b. on | c. through | d. of |
| 67. a. these | b. those | c. them | d. it |
| 68. a. in | b. on | c. over | d. at |
| 69. a. for | b. every | c. a | d. some |
| 70. a. on | b. of | c. at | d. from |

B)

Hello, I'm Chau. I live in Taipei. I'm very busy so we rarely cook. In my street there are a lot of different restaurants, so we often eat there. Chinese cooking is delicious and it's popular in a lot of different countries. In Taiwan people always eat rice, and we have a lot of vegetables and fish. We eat a little meat but we drink a lot of tea.

I'm Tanja. I live in Helsinki, the capital of Finland. There's a grocery store near our house. It sells a lot of bread and cheese. Helsinki only has a few markets, but they're very big. These markets have a lot of different vegetables, such as cabbages, potatoes and carrots. There is a little fruit, too. It's very cold here and only a few farmers produce fruit. But we buy and eat a lot of fish. We like coffee and we drink a little vodka.

71. Chau lives in _____.
a. Taiwan b. Taipei c. China d. Hong Kong
72. Because she's very busy, she _____ cooks.
a. rarely b. sometimes c. often d. always
73. Chinese cooking is _____ and _____ in many countries.
a. terrible / popular b. good / disliked
c. horrible / popular d. delicious / popular
74. People always eat _____ in Taiwan.
a. noodle b. pasta c. rice d. bread
75. She eats a little meat but drinks _____.
a. much tea b. a lot of coffee c. less water d. some wine
76. Tanja lives in the capital of _____.
a. Helsinki b. Finland c. Canada d. America
77. It's very _____ there.
a. hot b. cool c. heat d. cold
78. There are a lot of vegetables, such as _____.
a. carrots b. cabbages c. potatoes d. all a, b, c
79. Because it's very cold there, _____ farmers produce fruit.
a. some b. only a few c. fewer d. less
80. They drink much _____ and a little _____.
a. coffee / vodka b. tea / coffee
c. coffee / tea d. tea / vodka

End of Test

UNIT 13

ACTIVITIES

GRAMMAR POINTS.

I – ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (*Tính từ và phó từ*)

(A) **Adjectives** (*Tính từ*) là một từ bổ nghĩa cho các danh từ hay đại từ. Tính từ không thay đổi dạng, trừ các tính từ chỉ thị (*demonstrative adjectives*) **this – these / that – those**.

Ex An intelligent student.

This book is good. **These** books are good.

That pencil is long. **Those** pencils are long.

Positions of adjectives (*Vị trí của tính từ*) .

- 1) Đứng trước danh từ hoặc sau danh từ nếu là nhóm từ tính từ.
- 2) Đứng sau động từ liên kết (**linking verbs**) như **be, become** (*trở nên*), **appear** (*xuất hiện*), **look** (*trông có vẻ*), **feel** (*cảm thấy*), **seem** (*dường như*), **taste** (*có vị*), **sound** (*nghe có vẻ*), ...

Ex This soup **taste** delicious. (*Món canh này ngon*)

Tom **looks** happy. (*Tom có vẻ vui*).

(B) **Adverbs** (*Phó từ*)

- 1). **Phó từ** là từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ, tính từ hay phó từ khác.

Ex He works **carefully**. (Bổ nghĩa cho động từ, đứng sau động từ)
(*Anh ấy làm việc cẩn thận*)

She runs **very** quickly. (Bổ nghĩa cho phó từ, đứng trước phó từ)
(*Cô ấy chạy rất nhanh*)

They are **really** good students. (Bổ nghĩa cho tính từ, đứng trước tính từ)
(*Họ thật sự là những học sinh giỏi*)

2) **Forms of Adverbs** (*Dạng của phó từ*)

Các phó từ chỉ thể cách (**adverbs of manner**) được thành lập bằng cách thêm hậu tố từ **-ly** vào tính từ

Adjective + -ly => Adverb of Manner

Ex: slow – slowly ; quick – quickly ; careful – carefully

*Notes

- 1) Tính từ tận cùng là -y, đi trước là một phụ âm, ta đổi -y thành -i rồi thêm -ly.

Ex: happy – happily ; lazy – lazily ; easy – easily

2) Tính từ tận cùng là **-ble** → **-ple**, ta bỏ **e**, thêm **y**.

Ex: noble – nobly ; simple – simply

3) Một số tính từ có dạng phó từ giống nhau như hard, fast, late, long. Phó từ của good là well.

Ex: a **long** dress

He stayed there **long**.

She is a **good** swimmer. She swims **well**.

II – REVISION MODAL VERBS (Ôn tập trợ động từ khiếm khuyết)

(A) Các trợ động từ khiếm khuyết trong tiếng Anh là

Present	Past	Tương đương	Nghĩa
Can	Could	Be able to	Có thể, được
May	Might	Be allowed to... Will perhaps ...	được phép
Shall Will	Should Would	To have to Wish, want	phải, nên muốn
Must Ought to	Must, had to Ought to	To have to	phải (nhiệm vụ)

(B) Các đặc điểm của trợ động từ khiếm khuyết

1) Không bao giờ có **-s** dù chia với ngôi thứ ba số ít.

Ex: She **can** speak English. (*Cô ấy biết nói tiếng Anh*)

He **must** come here now. (*Nó phải đến đây*)

2) Trừ **ought to**, tất cả các động từ khiếm khuyết khác không có **To** theo sau. Động từ theo sau là động từ chính trong câu phải ở dạng nguyên mẫu (*infinitive*)

S + Modal verb + main verb (infinitive) + object

Ex You should see a doctor. (*Bạn nên đi bác sĩ*)

3) Không có dạng hiện tại phân từ (*V+ing*) nên không bao giờ được dùng ở thì tiếp diễn.

4) Dạng phủ định (*negative*), ta thêm **Not** sau trợ động từ khiếm khuyết.

S + Modal verb + Not + main verb (infinitive) + object

Ex I cannot / can't swim fast. (*Tôi không bơi nhanh được*)

Chú ý cannot = can't / kant /

will not = won't / wount /
shall not = shan't / fant /
ought not to = oughtn't to / 'otnt tu /

5) Dạng câu hỏi

(Wh_word) + Modal verb + Subject + Main verb + Object ...?

Ex What should we do now? (*Chúng ta làm gì bây giờ?*)

Can he speak Chinese? – Yes, he can speak it well.

(*Anh ấy có biết nói tiếng Trung Quốc không? – Có, anh ấy nói tiếng đó giỏi lắm.*)

C) Modals

(1) **Should – ought to** (*nên*) dùng để diễn tả lời khuyên.

Ex: You **should / ought to** go to bed early. You **shouldn't** stay up late. It's not good for your health.

(*Bạn nên đi ngủ sớm. Bạn không nên thức khuya, nó không tốt cho sức khỏe của bạn*)

(2) **Must** (*phải*) chỉ sự bắt buộc có tính chủ quan của người nói.

Ex: Doctor "You **must** give up smoking, Mr John" (*Bác sĩ nói với ông John "Ông phải bỏ hút thuốc ông John ạ"*)

(3) **Mustn't** (*không được phép*) chỉ sự cấm đoán

Ex: Students **mustn't** eat and drink in class.

(*Học sinh không được ăn uống trong lớp*)

D) Structure with "Would you like ...?"

Would you like? diễn tả lời mời

Would you like + to-infinitive ...? = Mời bạn làm gì ...

Would you like + Noun ...? Mời bạn dùng (ăn uống)...

Ex: **Would you like** some tea? – Yes, please. / – No, thanks.

(*Mời bạn uống trà nhé?*)

(– Vâng, cho tôi xin / - Dạ thôi, cảm ơn.)

Would you like to go to the cinema with me?

– Yes, I'd love to / I'd like to. – I'm sorry, I'm afraid I can't.

(*Mời bạn đi xem phim với tôi nhé?*)

- Vâng, tôi thích lắm.

- Xin lỗi / Tiếc quá. Tôi e rằng tôi không đi được.)

UNIT 13

ACTIVITIES

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

1. a. think b. this c. mother d. the
2. a. pretty b. get c. send d. well
3. a. watched b. mixed c. earned d. washed
4. a. off b. coffee c. knife d. of
5. a. get b. village c. give d. gave

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. He is a _____ speaker. He speaks smoothly.
a. fluent b. slow c. fast d. easy
7. Walking is a fun, easy and inexpensive _____.
a. act b. action c. activity d. active
8. People of all _____ and abilities can enjoy it.
a. years b. ages c. old d. height
9. _____ the world's surface is water.
a. Most b. Most of c. All d. Whole
10. We may know the land well, but we know very _____ about the oceans.
a. few b. a few c. a little d. little
11. Until _____, man could not stay underwater for long.
a. recently b. recent c. late d. lately
12. A pearl diver couldn't stay underwater for _____ than two minutes.
a. long b. short c. longer d. shorter
13. Now, with special _____ equipment, a diver can stay underwater for a long time.
a. breath b. breathing c. breathe d. to breathe
14. After the invention of this equipment, man could swim _____ underwater.
a. free b. freely c. safe d. quick
15. And scuba-diving became a _____ sport.
a. like b. liking c. _____ d. popular

16. A Frenchman, Jacques Cousteau _____ a deep-sea diving vessel in 1940s.
a. invented b. discovered c. found out d. detected
17. In the vessel, he could _____ the oceans of the world.
a. manage b. run c. find d. explore
18. _____ this invention, we can learn more about the undersea world.
a. Beside b. Thanks to c. Addition d. Because
19. Life started in the ocean but humans aren't natural _____.
a. swims b. swimming c. swimmers d. swim-workers
20. Our world is mainly water, _____ we must all learn to swim.
a. and b. so c. but d. or
21. Schools in our city start a program to improve _____ awareness for children.
a. safe water b. water safe c. water safety d. safety water
22. What is the _____ of the program? – To help the poor in the neighborhood.
a. aim b. way c. means d. need
23. "Please, ring me later. I'm very busy now." – She asks me _____ her later.
a. to phone b. to come c. to visit d. to talk to
24. The film was boring. It was _____.
a. interesting b. good c. uninteresting d. terrifying
25. I _____ a letter from your sister yesterday.
a. kept b. received c. gave d. bought
26. Jenny loves _____ her hair before she goes to bed.
a. cleaning b. picking up c. washing-up d. washing
27. When did you _____ see him?
a. last b. already c. immediately d. lately
28. What are you cooking in that saucepan? It _____ good.
a. feels b. makes c. does d. smells
29. His secretary _____ me to come back later.
a. spoke b. said c. told d. talked
30. He wants to buy _____ for the new house.
a. some furniture b. some furnitures
c. many furniture d. many furnitures

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

31. Susan is the _____ of the two girls.
a. pretty b. prettier c. more pretty d. prettiest
32. What would you like to do at the weekend? _____.
a. I like to do a lot b. I can't do
c. I'd like to see a film d. I don't like the weekend
33. I am very _____ to see you here.
a. please b. pleasant c. pleasing d. pleased
34. My father is a good worker. He always works _____.
a. fastly b. hard c. hardly d. careful
35. It's a long journey by train. It's much _____ by car.
a. quickly b. more quickly c. more quick d. quicker
36. I never drink beer and my brother _____, either.
a. does b. did c. doesn't d. didn't
37. She was too _____. She walked across the road without looking.
a. careful b. careless c. carefully d. carelessly
38. I don't speak Chinese, but my friend Liz _____.
a. does b. do c. speaks d. doesn't
39. Jack's going to look for a job in the summer and _____.
a. so is Pat b. so Pat is c. so does Pat d. so Pat does
40. Tom often drives _____ than Alan.
a. much carelessly b. much more carelessly
c. carelessly d. in a careless way
41. Carlos and Miguel speak English very _____.
a. bad b. badly c. slow d. nice
42. I waited _____ in the waiting-room before the interview.
a. patient b. impatient c. nervous d. nervously
43. Tom's French is not very _____ but his Spanish is almost _____.
a. well/fluently b. good/fluently c. good/fluent d. well/fluent
44. Our holiday was too short. The time went _____.
a. fastly b. quickly c. hardly d. badly
45. We all got good marks. The examination was _____ easy.
a. surprise b. surprised c. surprising d. surprisingly

46. When in the swimming pool, you should stay _____ the deep end.
a. away b. from c. away from d. far
47. You should not run _____ around the pool edge.
a. carefully b. fastly c. carelessly d. quick
48. You should listen to lifeguards and _____ obey all signs.
a. strict b. strictly c. hard d. hardly
49. Swimming can be fun but _____ can happen.
a. accidents b. incidents c. events d. occurrence
50. Being _____ the risks is the safe way to water play.
a. known b. seen c. told d. aware of

IV. Error Identification

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

(*Tìm từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.*)

51. I tried hardly to remember his name but I couldn't.
a b c d
52. Now we can explore the oceans, to use special TV cameras.
a b c d
53. You should eat different types of food. Your diet should be good-balanced.
a b c d
54. I am terrible sorry. I didn't mean to break your windows.
a b c d
55. How a big house! It's extremely imposing.
a b c d
56. This desk is too heavy for me. May you help me lift it?
a b c d
57. Doctors say that even ten minutes of exercise a day are good for you.
a b c d
58. I'm sorry. Your explanation still is not clearly to me.
a b c d
59. I need to hide this chocolate from the children or they will eat them
a b c d
in one day.
60. I tried to tell Jessica about my trip but she didn't seem interestng.
a b c d

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A) Olympic Games

The first Olympic Games took place in Greece more than two thousand and seven hundred years (61). Every year there was no war (62) five days and sports competitions took place. The games (63) organized for more than six hundred years. Then, for one thousand and five hundred years nothing more was heard of (64).

The modern Olympic Games began again (65) 1896. They take place (66) four years. They can not take place in a country which is (67) war and during the two world wars there (68) no Olympic Games. (69) the Olympic Games there are competitions in many (70) of sports such as running, jumping, athletics, swimming, boxing, basketball, football and others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| 61. a. before | b. after | c. ago | d. then |
| 62. a. for | b. in | c. at | d. from |
| 63. a. is | b. are | c. was | d. were |
| 64. a. it | b. them | c. they | d. these |
| 65. a. in | b. on | c. at | d. for |
| 66. a. each | b. a | c. every | d. in |
| 67. a. in | b. on | c. for | d. at |
| 68. a. is | b. are | c. was | d. were |
| 69. a. During | b. When | c. While | d. For |
| 70. a. knids | b. types | c. sizes | d. Both a, b |

B) “What are you looking for, boy?”, Mrs Green said to Jim. “Books”, Jim whispered softly. “What books are you looking for?”, the librarian said. “All of them”, Jim answered. “All of them?”, the librarian said, “You can’t borrow more than four books with one card”. “I don’t want to borrow any of them” Jim said. “I just want to look at them. You see, I can’t read”.

The old librarian looked at the boy for a moment. This was something new in all her sixty years of experience at the public library.

“Well”, she said at last, “perhaps it’s just as well that you can’t read. Rush along now and look at the books as you please!”

Notes:

To whisper: thì thầm

to mention: nói đến, đề cập tới

Softly (adv): (nói) khẽ

71. Mrs Green is _____.

a. a bookkeeper

b. a shopkeeper

c. a librarian

d. a teacher

72. She works in _____.

a. a school library

b. a public library

c. a bookshop

d. a supermarket

73. Jim is a _____.

a. student

b. pupil

c. a little boy

d. a little girl

74. What is he looking for?

a. books

b. toys

c. notebooks

d. drawing books

75. How many books can we borrow with a card?

a. not more than four books

b. more than four books

c. only four books

d. three books

76. What kind of cards did Mrs Green mention?

a. postcards

b. library cards

c. student cards

d. pupil cards

77. Jim didn’t want to borrow books because _____.

a. he didn’t have a card

b. he didn’t have money

c. Mrs Green didn’t agree

d. he couldn’t read

78. What did he want? – He wanted _____.

a. to look at the books

b. to read the books

c. to see the photos

d. to watch the pictures

79. Mrs Green has worked in the public library for _____.

a. sixteen years

b. sixty years

c. six years

d. sixty-six years

80. She was surprised because Jim’s asking to look at the books was _____ to her.

a. something new

b. boring

c. something old

d. the same thing

End of Test

UNIT 14

FREE TIME FUN

GRAMMAR POINTS.

I - Reciprocal pronouns (Đại từ hỗ tương)

1) **Each other** (lẫn nhau) dùng cho hai người, hai con vật.

Ex: Tom looked at Mary. Mary looked at Tom

=> They looked at **each other**.

(Tom nhìn Mary. Mary nhìn Tom => Họ nhìn nhau)

Hoa writes letters to Tim. Tim writes letters to Hoa

=> They write to **each other**.

(Hoa viết thư cho Tim. Tim viết thư cho Hoa

=> Họ viết thư cho nhau)

2) **One another** (lẫn nhau) khi có hơn hai người, hai con vật.

Ex: Our neighbours often help **one another**.

(Những người hàng xóm của chúng tôi thường giúp đỡ lẫn nhau)

Brothers and sisters in the family should love and help **one another**.

(Anh chị em trong gia đình phải thương yêu giúp đỡ nhau)

II - Like – Prefer (Thích – Thích hơn)

(A) Like (thích)

1)

S + like + Noun / Gerund (V-ing) = enjoy = ưa thích ... (có tính lâu dài)
--

Ex: My father **likes tea and coffee**.

(Ba tôi thích uống trà và cà phê)

We **like going** swimming. It's our hobby.

(Chúng tôi thích đi bơi. Đó là thú tiêu khiển của chúng tôi)

2)

S + like + to - infinitive

= thích làm gì trong một

hoàn cảnh nào hay có sự lựa chọn điều chúng ta nghĩ là tốt để làm.

Ex: I **like to have** a picnic today. The weather is wonderful.

(Tôi thích đi cắm trại hôm nay. Thời tiết tuyệt vời quá)

Mary doesn't **like to live** alone. She is afraid of being robbed.

(Mary không thích ở một mình. Cô ấy sợ bị cướp)

UNIT 14

FREE TIME FUN

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

1. a. prefer b. better c. worker d. teacher
2. a. boss b. shop c. month d. got
3. a. bound b. ground c. found d. cough
4. a. thin b. than c. they d. there
5. a. chair b. ache c. chicken d. child

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. Thirty years ago in Viet Nam, very _____ people had TV sets.
a. little b. a little c. few d. a few
7. These TV _____ were very popular.
a. doers b. owners c. belongs d. workers
8. After dinner, their neighbors _____ both inside and outside their houses.
a. came b. got c. collected d. gathered
9. Some neighbors watched TV _____ the windows.
a. through b. in c. at d. from
10. No one went home _____ the TV programs finished.
a. to b. until c. when d. while
11. Today, _____ families have a TV set at home.
a. many b. a lot of c. lots of d. All a, b, c
12. People sit in _____ living rooms and watch TV.
a. his own b. themselves c. their own d. himself
13. Now life is _____ than before.
a. comfortable b. comfortabler
c. much comfortable d. more comfortable
14. But many neighbors don't spend much time _____ any more.
a. each other b. together c. one another d. themselves
15. The man went upstairs _____.
a. quiet b. in quiet c. quietly d. with quiet

16. What kind of _____ do you have? – I like watching TV.
a. programs b. activities c. pleasure d. hobbies
17. It's too noisy in here. I'd prefer a _____ place.
a. more cheerful b. more crowded c. more silent d. quieter
18. Pop music, or pop, is the _____ of popular music.
a. short b. short form c. initials d. same form
19. They also like to see the shows of their _____ artists.
a. favor b. favorite c. like d. popular
20. Usually, bands and signers _____ their latest songs on TV.
a. show b. display c. do d. perform
21. What about game shows on TV, do you _____ them?
a. like b. enjoy c. watch d. All a, b, c
22. Yes, I do. Contests are very _____ TV programs.
a. popular b. known c. favorite d. like
23. In some contests, TV viewers can join in _____ telephone or by mail.
a. by b. on c. through d. with
24. Who are the _____ in contest programs?
a. applicants b. contestants c. participants d. relevant
25. In many countries, people can _____ satellite TV.
a. send b. transmit c. receive d. accept
26. In large cities, cable TV is _____.
a. able b. ready c. capable d. available
27. With satellite and cable TV, it's possible _____ from a wide variety of programs.
a. to choose b. to pick c. to select d. both a and c
28. There is one channel that only _____ pop videos.
a. shows b. displays c. plays d. performs
29. Can you return the book to me as soon as _____?
a. comfortable b. able c. available d. possible
30. In a library there are a lot of _____.
a. books b. magazines c. dictionaries d. all a, b, c
31. Come tomorrow and _____ your textbooks with you.
a. take b. bring c. fetch d. hold
32. Peter and I _____ watching TV together.
a. am b. was c. are d. be

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

33. Teenagers like to listen the _____ pop music.
a. late b. later c. latest d. last
34. Billy _____ watch TV than play games.
a. more likes b. likes more c. prefers d. would rather
35. He said he wouldn't mind _____.
a. to wait for us b. waiting for us
c. wait for us d. for waiting us
36. Please ask her _____.
a. waiting b. for waiting c. that she waits d. to wait
37. _____ brothers are university students.
a. Jack's both b. Both Jack's c. Jack his both d. Jack both his
38. Tom went back _____ his keys.
a. to get b. get c. getting d. for getting
39. Are you working tomorrow? No, _____.
a. it is holiday tomorrow b. we have a holiday tomorrow
c. we have tomorrow holiday d. there is tomorrow a holiday
40. Is Mrs Green in? – _____.
a. I regret it b. I'm sorry not c. I'm afraid not d. Not, sorry
41. Kate is _____ the three girls.
a. the more intelligent from b. the most intelligent of
c. most intelligent than d. more intelligent as
42. They _____ married in church last year.
a. have b. are c. made d. got
43. I don't speak English but Jenny _____.
a. does b. speaks c. do d. is speaking
44. I never drink beer. – _____.
a. Me too b. I don't, too c. Not do I d. Neither do I
45. Look at these two cars. Which do you _____?
a. like best b. like more than
c. like most d. prefer
46. The guitarist played _____ but the drummer was _____.
a. beautifully / loud b. beautiful / loud
c. beautifully / loudly d. beautiful / loudly

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A) Television

British parents are always (61) that their children spend too much time (62) TV and not enough time doing other activities like sports and reading. A (63) survey of people's free time activities (64) that young people spend about 23 hours a week in (65) of the television set, that means over 3 hours (66).

It is (67) that the average adult watches even more : 28 hours a week. Every household in the country has a TV set and over half have two or more. (68) to the survey people do not only watch TV sitting in their living room, they watch it in the kitchen and in bed as well.

We can not deny that television also (69) some negative effects especially for children, because many films shown on TV contain violence, crime and other bad things. Excessive watching of TV by children has lowered (70) results in studying at school.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 61. a. complain | b. complaining | c. complains | d. complained |
| 62. a. to watch | b. watch | c. watching | d. watched |
| 63. a. recent | b. recently | c. late | d. lately |
| 64. a. show | b. to show | c. showing | d. shows |
| 65. a. back | b. front | c. side | d. behind |
| 66. a. a day | b. a week | c. a month | d. a year |
| 67. a. surprise | b. surprised | c. surprising | d. to surprise |
| 68. a. Because | b. Addition | c. Beside | d. According |
| 69. a. have | b. having | c. has | d. had |
| 70. a. its | b. their | c. his | d. her |

B) Sue loves reading and often borrow books from the local library near her house. She goes to the library to change her books in the evening. The library is open until 8 p.m.

The library is free to everybody in the town. No one has to pay to borrow books. But if readers keep books too long they have to pay a fine. Sue always encourages her children to read books. They are keen

members of the children section of the library. They often change their books on Saturday morning. Their grandmother, who is too old to see well, borrows books with large print. They all love reading.

Notes:

Local library (n): thư viện tại địa phương

A fine (n): món tiền phạt

To encourage: khuyến khích

Keen member (n): thành viên nhiệt tình

Large print (n): chữ in lớn

71. Sue often borrows books from _____.
a. the school b. the city library
c. the local library d. a public library
72. The library is _____ her house.
a. near b. next c. opposite d. far from
73. She changes her books at the library _____.
a. in the morning b. in the evening
c. in the afternoon d. at noon
74. The library is open _____ morning _____ 8 p.m.
a. in / to b. on / until c. in / until d. from / until
75. When people borrow books from the library, they _____.
a. pay a fine b. pay some money
c. pay nothing d. pay a little money
76. Sue's children are _____ of the children section of the library.
a. members b. partners c. students d. pupils
77. They love reading books. They are _____ readers.
a. interesting b. lovely c. boring d. keen
78. They usually go to the library in the _____.
a. evening b. afternoon c. morning d. night
79. Their grandmother can't see well _____ she's very old.
a. so b. because c. and d. but
80. She also loves reading. She borrows books with _____.
a. large print b. pictures c. photos d. colours

End of Test

UNIT 15

GOING OUT

GRAMMAR POINTS.

(A) Sentences structures with Spend and Waste (Cấu trúc câu với *Spend* (trải qua / bỏ ra) và *Waste* (phung phí))

1)	S +	spend	+	Time	on + noun
		waste		Money	
		Tiêu xài tiền / thời gian		cho việc gì	
		Phung phí			

Ex: George often **wastes** a lot of time **on** video games.
 (George thường phung phí thì giờ vào trò chơi video)
 Alice **spends** a lot of money **on** fashionable clothes.
 (Alice tiêu nhiều tiền cho quần áo thời trang)

2)	S +	spend	+	time /	V-ing
		waste		money	
		Dành thì giờ / tiền bạc			để làm gì
		Phung phí thì giờ / tiền bạc			

Ex Ba usually **spends** 2 hours a day practising English.
 (Ba thường để 2 tiếng đồng hồ mỗi ngày thực hành tiếng Anh)
 He **wastes** a lot of money buying lottery tickets.
 (Anh ấy phí nhiều tiền mua vé số)

(B) **Be/get used to + Noun/V-ing = quen với ...**

Ex: Mr Lam is a farmer. He **gets used to** **getting** up early everyday.
 (Ông Lâm là một nông dân. Ông quen với việc dậy sớm mỗi ngày.)
 Lan is from the countryside. She **isn't used to** **the busy life** in the city.
 (Lan đến từ nông thôn. Cô không quen với cuộc sống nhộn nhịp ở thành phố)

(C) **Keep + object + Adjective**

Ex: The traffic **keeps** me awake at night.
 (Tiếng còi xe cô làm tôi thao thức ban đêm)
 Lan is a careful girl. She always **keeps** her house clean and tidy.
 (Lan là cô gái cẩn thận. Cô luôn giữ nhà mình sạch sẽ và ngăn nắp)

UNIT 15

GOING OUT

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong nhóm

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. <u>date</u> | b. <u>ate</u> | c. <u>day</u> | d. <u>stamp</u> |
| 2. a. <u>out</u> | b. <u>trouble</u> | c. <u>double</u> | d. <u>couple</u> |
| 3. a. <u>torn</u> | b. <u>work</u> | c. <u>born</u> | d. <u>torch</u> |
| 4. a. <u>sound</u> | b. <u>best</u> | c. <u>son</u> | d. <u>pleasure</u> |
| 5. a. <u>show</u> | b. <u>down</u> | c. <u>know</u> | d. <u>below</u> |

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. I go to the school theater club once a week. _____ of the week I usually stay home.
a. the remain b. the other part c. the rest d. the remainder
7. Why don't you like the city? – _____ the noise and the traffic.
a. Because b. Because of c. Although d. Until
8. Life in the city is _____ from the one in the country.
a. different b. the same c. alike d. such as
9. I live near a busy road. Sometimes the noise keeps me _____ at night.
a. asleep b. awake c. aware d. ashamed
10. I hate crossing the road most. I'm _____ of vehicles.
a. excited b. interested c. bored d. scared
11. There are bikes, motorbikes and cars _____ from every direction.
a. come b. to come c. coming d. came
12. Hoa soon got _____ the busy city traffic.
a. used b. used to c. using d. to use
13. She didn't like the city. Everything was far too _____.
a. convenient b. expensive c. comfortable d. cheaply
14. She preferred _____ with her friends.
a. to telephone b. telephoning c. to socialize d. socializing
15. She enjoyed _____ with her friends.
a. being b. socializing c. chatting d. all a, b, c
16. The _____ library in the city had thousands of books.
a. private b. public c. individual d. personal

17. Hoa liked to read so she began to _____ books from library regularly.

- a. lend b. hire c. borrow d. rent

18. There isn't _____ foreign news in the paper.

- a. a lot b. lots c. many d. much

19. It _____ rain this evening. Why don't you take a raincoat?

- a. may b. should c. had better d. must

20. What _____ weather we are having! It's such a nice day!

- a. a lovely b. lovely c. so lovely d. such lovely

21. I'm a bit shy. I don't _____ friends easily.

- a. take b. do c. win d. make

22. I _____ you until three o'clock!

- a. expected b. waited for c. attended for d. hoped

23. Please _____ over there.

- a. sit down b. take place c. sit yourself d. find seat

24. I _____ to see you at the meeting. Why didn't you come?

- a. looked b. waited c. thought d. expected

25. I have no money. Can you _____ me five pounds?

- a. lend b. borrow c. rent d. do

26. John is a good worker. He works very _____.

- a. hardly b. hard c. good d. many

27. Are you ready, Tom? – _____.

- a. Already not b. Quite not c. Yet not d. Not quite

28. It is the most beautiful building _____ my neighborhood.

- a. of b. from c. in d. for

29. I _____ a lot of mistakes in my writing.

- a. made b. took c. brought d. gave

30. Children take _____ in playing computer games in their free time.

- a. please b. pleasant c. pleasing d. pleasure

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

31. They talked and listened to music or helped _____ with their homework.

- a. themselves b. together c. oneself d. each other

32. _____ Hoa to play chess? – Lan did.

- a. Who taught b. Who did teach
c. Who teaches d. Who does teach

- 126 BT TN NC AV 7

47 James wanted to go to the party but I didn't.

- James and I wanted to go to the party.
- I didn't want to go the party and neither did James.
- James wanted to go to the party and neither did I.
- I didn't want to go the party but James did.

48. The noise kept me awake.

- I couldn't sleep because of the noise.
- The noise made it impossible to go to bed.
- I didn't go to bed because the noise was loud.
- I didn't want to sleep because of the noise.

49. There are fewer people at the football match than yesterday.

- There were few people at the match yesterday.
- There are few people at the match today.
- There are more people at the football match than yesterday.
- Yesterday there were more people at the football match than today.

50. Like oranges, lemons contain a lot of vitamin C.

- Oranges contain a lot of vitamin C.
- Lemons contain a lot of vitamin C.
- Both oranges and lemons contain a lot of vitamin C.
- All a, b, c

56. Could you mind telling me the way to the nearest bus stop?
 a b c d
57. Please give me a few coffee and some sugar if you have any left.
 a b c d
58. I had not to work yesterday because it was my day off.
 a b c d
59. The food that Alice is cooking in the kitchen is smelling delicious.
 a b c d
60. Tom can't hardly study his lessons because of the noise outside.
 a b c d

V. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

A) Life in the country

Living in the country is something which people from the city often dream about. However, in reality, it has both advantages and (61).

There (62) certainly many advantages to living in the country. First of all, you can enjoy (63) and quiet. Moreover, people are friendlier. There is less (64), so it is (65) for young children.

However, there are some disadvantages to life outside the city. Firstly, because there are (66) people, you have few friends. In addition, entertainment is difficult to find, especially (67) the evening.

There are (68) shops and services, so it is hard to find (69). On the whole, the country is often the (70) place for those people who are retired or who have young children.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 61. a. difficulty | b. difference | c. disadvantages | d. hardship |
| 62. a. is | b. are | c. was | d. were |
| 63. a. peace | b. peaceful | c. silent | d. still |
| 64. a. cars | b. motorbikes | c. vehicles | d. traffic |
| 65. a. safe | b. safer | c. safest | d. for safety |
| 66. a. more | b. less | c. fewer | d. little |
| 67. a. in | b. on | c. at | d. from |
| 68. a. less | b. little | c. more | d. fewer |
| 69. a. job | b. career | c. place | d. work |
| 70. a. good | b. better | c. best | d. well |

B) Last year, just before Christmas my family and our cousins and uncle and aunt decided to go to Perth for a holiday. We have relatives in Perth. We set off in two cars but when we were about halfway there, my uncle wanted to turn around and come back. He said it was too far. And it was terribly hot, too. One day it was 48^o. Even at night it was really hot. Anyway, what we decided to do was to drive back about 160 km to a place where the train went through. Then we put both cars on the train and we all went to Perth by train. That was fun. It was a good train. We had a good time in Perth.

Notes:

Relatives (n): bà con

halfway (n): nửa đường

To set off: khởi hành

to go through: đi ngang qua

To turn around: quay lại

71. They decided to go to the Perth _____.

- a. at Christmas b. last year c. last Christmas d. All a, b, c

72. Why did they choose to go to Perth for a holiday? – Because _____.

- a. it was too hot b. it was too far
c. they have relatives there d. they wanted to visit Perth

73. First, they travelled _____.

- a. by bus b. by train c. by plane d. by car

74. They went in _____.

- a. two cars b. a car c. a train d. a bus

75. When they were halfway, his uncle wanted _____.

- a. to catch a bus b. to turn around
c. to come back d. Both b & c

76. He wanted to come back because _____.

- a. it was too far and too hot b. their cars broke down
c. it was boring d. he was tired

77. What did they decided to do?

- a. To continue b. To drive back c. To stop d. To move on

78. _____ did they drive back? About 160 km.

- a. How long b. How much c. How many d. How far

79. How did they all go to Perth by train?

- a. They left their cars halfway b. They kept their cars at a hotel
c. They put their cars on the train d. All a, b, c

80. Did they enjoy their holiday? – Yes, _____.

- a. they had a good time there b. it was a good train
c. they met their relatives there d. they thought so

End of Test

UNIT 16 PEOPLE AND PLACES

GRAMMAR POINTS.

Like – Prefer (*Thích – Thích hơn*)

(A) **Like** (*thích*)

1)

S + like + Noun / Gerund (V-ing) = enjoy = ưa thích ... (có tính lâu dài)

Ex: My father **likes tea and coffee.**

(*Ba tôi thích uống trà và cà phê*)

We like going swimming. It's our hobby.

(*Chúng tôi thích đi bơi. Đó là thú tiêu khiển của chúng tôi*)

2)

S + like + to - infinitive

= thích làm gì trong một

hoàn cảnh nào hay có sự lựa chọn điều chúng ta nghĩ là tốt để làm.

Ex: I **like to have** a picnic today. The weather is wonderful.

(*Tôi thích đi cắm trại hôm nay. Thời tiết tuyệt vời quá*)

Mary **doesn't like to live** alone. She is afraid of being robbed.

(*Mary không thích ở một mình. Cô ấy sợ bị cướp*)

3) **Would like ... = want** dùng để bày tỏ ý cần hay muốn gì một cách lịch sự.

Ex: I'd **like** a cup of coffee, please. (*Vui lòng cho tôi một tách cà phê*)

• **Would you like + noun?** = dùng để mời ai (ăn/uống) gì

Ex: **Would you like** some wine? (*Mời bạn dùng chút rượu vang nhé.*)

• **Would you like + to-infinitive ...?** = mời ai làm gì

Ex: **Would you like to come** and have dinner with me this Saturday?

(*Mời bạn đến dùng cơm tối với tôi thứ bảy này nhé.*)

(B) **To prefer** (*thích ... hơn*)

1)

S + prefer + Noun₁ + to + Noun₂
Thích (cái gì) hơn (cái gì)

Ex: My sister **prefers meat to fish.** (*Chị tôi thích thịt hơn cá*)

2)

S + prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing
Thích ... hơn ...

Ex: They **prefer going** to the cinema **to staying** at home.
(Họ thích đi xem phim hơn là ở nhà)

What do you **prefer**? **Reading** or watching TV?
(Bạn thích điều gì hơn? Đọc báo hay xem tivi?)

3)

S+would prefer+to-infinitive+rather than+bare infinitive
Thích làm gì ... hơn ... làm gì

Ex: They'd **prefer to go** the cinema **rather than stay** at home tonight.
(Họ thích đi xem phim hơn là ở nhà tối nay)

I'd **prefer to live** in the city **rather than (live)** in the countryside.
(Tôi thích sống ở thành phố hơn là (sống) ở miền quê)

4)

S + would prefer / prefer + to-infinitive
Thích làm gì hơn

Ex: Tom doesn't like TV. He'd **prefer to do** other things.
(Tom không thích truyền hình. Anh ấy thích là những việc khác hơn)

I **prefer** to listen to music. It's raining outside.
(Tôi thích nghe nhạc hơn. Bên ngoài trời đang mưa.)

UNIT 16 PEOPLE AND PLACES

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a. <u>close</u> | b. <u>rose</u> | c. <u>lose</u> | d. <u>chose</u> |
| 2. a. <u>rely</u> | b. <u>supply</u> | c. <u>envy</u> | d. <u>dey</u> |
| 3. a. <u>confuse</u> | b. <u>refuse</u> | c. <u>duty</u> | d. <u>supper</u> |
| 4. a. <u>ash</u> | b. <u>tape</u> | c. <u>map</u> | d. <u>car</u> |
| 5. a. <u>tired</u> | b. <u>time</u> | c. <u>life</u> | d. <u>sift</u> |

II. Vocabulary & Expression.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. The battle of Dien Bien Phu _____ the Indochina War.
a. ended b. finished c. completed d. All a, b, c
7. Today Dien Bien Phu is a _____ destination.
a. tour b. touring c. tourist d. toured
8. Many _____ are battle veterans or members of their families.
a. comers b. visitors c. goers d. watchers
9. They come back Dien Bien Phu to visit the battle _____.
a. place b. town c. village d. site
10. Tourists can enjoy the beautiful _____ of Muong Thanh valley.
a. scene b. scenic c. scenery d. land
11. They can share the _____ of the local people.
a. hospitality b. friendly c. kind d. gentle
12. _____ the people in the area live in neighboring villages.
a. Most b. Most of c. Almost d. The most
13. They are members of the Thai or H'Mong ethnic _____.
a. majorities b. popularities c. minorities d. priorities
14. They do not _____ on tourism alone to live.
a. depend b. rely c. focus d. both a, b
15. Dien Bien Phu is only 30 kilometers from the Laos' _____.
a. front line b. border c. liner d. limit
16. So it is a(n) _____ trading center.
a. comfortable b. easy c. important d. convenient
17. Food _____ Dien Bien Phu for Laos and Thailand.
a. comes b. moves c. gets d. leaves

18. Thomas Edison was a great _____.
 a. inventor b. discoverer c. creator d. founder
19. His most famous _____ was the electric light bulb.
 a. discovery b. production c. invention d. product
20. He also _____ the first central power station in New York city.
 a. found b. established c. set d. built
21. During his _____ he invented over 1,300 things.
 a. living b. working c. lifetime d. staying
22. His inventions _____ the gramophone and motion pictures.
 a. included b. consisted c. insisted d. composed
23. He had an unhappy childhood. He _____ in a poor family.
 a. got up b. brought up c. grew up d. stood up
24. A friend of his _____ his education at university.
 a. paid for b. spent c. gave for d. bought for
25. Mary is a _____ volleyball player.
 a. well b. skillful c. carefully d. skillfully
26. H.C. Andersen was a Danish _____. He wrote a lot of books.
 a. author b. writer c. artist d. both a, b
27. He became most famous _____ the fairy tales.
 a. with b. about c. for d. by
28. I hate football and I don't like volleyball. _____.
 a. too b. neither c. either d. All a, b, c
29. I don't like red meat and _____ my sister.
 a. so do b. so does c. neither do d. neither does
30. The police station is _____ the hospital.
 a. near b. opposite c. next d. across

III. Grammar & Structure.

Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

31. Remember to do _____ washing.
 a. you own b. your own c. yourself d. ourselves
32. Do you work _____ hours than your brother?
 a. fewer b. less c. few d. little
33. We felt bored because the game moved _____.
 a. slow b. quick c. slowly d. bad
34. Did you buy _____ souvenirs in Nha Trang?
 a. some b. any c. few d. a little

35. Wash the vegetables _____. There is dirt on them.
 a. careful b. well c. cleanly d. clear
36. I'm studying for a history quiz. _____ you help me?
 a. May b. Should c. Can d. Must
37. The People's Army of Viet Nam _____ the battle of Dien Bien Phu.
 a. took b. won c. made d. kept
38. I prefer Pele, because he is a _____ player than Romario.
 a. good b. bad c. best d. better
39. Their children range _____ two years old to ten years old.
 a. from b. by c. of d. about
40. Would you like beef salad? – Yes, that sounds _____.
 a. awfully b. badly c. well d. nice
41. We met when we were _____.
 a. in holiday b. during holidays
 c. on holiday d. by our holidays
42. Please drive _____. You are making me nervous.
 a. slow b. more slow c. slower d. more slowly
43. This morning I _____ in cold water.
 a. washed me b. had a wash c. made a wash d. did my wash
44. I'm sorry. I _____ see you yesterday.
 a. couldn't b. can't c. am not able to d. don't
45. I think Real Madrid is a good team. – _____.
 a. And I so b. So am I c. The same for me d. So do I
46. I have a new grammar book. – _____?
 a. What its price b. How much cost
 c. How much was it d. How much you paid
47. We all were happy _____ them.
 a. to see b. seeing c. we see d. to seeing
48. Tell Chris _____ outside.
 a. not go b. not to go c. not going d. for not going
49. Will you _____ to finish your work?
 a. be able b. can c. able d. be possible
50. When _____ born? – In 1990.
 a. are you b. did you c. you were d. were you

IV. Error Identification

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

51. If you are interesting in history, you could visit many

a b c d

ancient moniments.

52. Hoa rarely went to see movies or eat out in the evening.

a b c d

53. Mark said us all about his holiday in Jamaica.

a b c d

54. Sports and games make our body strength. prevent us from getting too fat.

a b c d

55. Some parts of this city are fairly dangerous. They are not very safely at night.

a b c

d

56. A English friend of me. Mary, usually sends me American stamps.

a b c d

57. How many students took part at the English speaking contest?

a b c d

58. Have there more tourists visiting Ha Noi in summer than in winter?

a b c d

59. My teacher advised me to learn these new words in heart.

a b c d

60. Does it make a long time to go from Hue to Ha Noi by train?

a b c d

V. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

A) Tokyo

Tokyo, which is the (61) city of Japan, is one of the three (62) cities in the world. (63) the twelfth century, Japan's capital was an inland city named Kyoto. Six hundred years later, many people (64) Kyoto moved east to a city called Yedo, renamed it Tokyo, and (65) this city the capital of all Japan, which it still is.

Today Tokyo is a (66) place. It (67) a center for business and education. It is also a center for religion. In (68), Tokyo university, the

beautiful grounds of the Imperial Palace, the famous Imperial Hotel built (69) 1920 by a noted American, Frank Lloyd Wright, and many fine shops, stores, theaters, and (70) places can be found in this capital.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 61. a. town | b. village | c. capital | d. main |
| 62. a. large | b. larger | c. as large | d. largest |
| 63. a. In | b. On | c. At | d. Of |
| 64. a. of | b. from | c. in | d. for |
| 65. a. took | b. got | c. made | d. worked |
| 66. a. easy | b. danger | c. busy | d. comfort |
| 67. a. is | b. was | c. has | d. had |
| 68. a. beside | b. further | c. besides | d. addition |
| 69. a. on | b. in | c. at | d. of |
| 70. a. eat | b. eating | c. ate | d. to eat |

B) Read the reports about Thailand.

Sue's report

Last summer, we spent our vacation in Thailand. We were very excited – it was our first trip there. We spent two days in Bangkok. Of course, we got a river bus to the floating market. We bought some delicious fruit there. The next day we went to a very interesting temple called the Temple of the Emerald Buddha. We didn't have time to visit any other temples. However, we went to two historic cities – Ayuthaya and Sukhothai. Both have really interesting ruins.

Everything was great. It's impossible to say what was the best thing about the trip.

William's report

We went to Thailand for our summer holiday last year. It was our first trip to Asia. We loved it. We spent a week in Bangkok and did something different every day. We went to the floating market very early one morning. We didn't buy anything there, we just looked. Another day, we went to Wat Phra Keo, the famous Temple of the Emerald Buddha. It was really interesting. Then we saw two more temples nearby. We also went on a river trip somewhere outside Bangkok. The best thing about the trip was the food. The next time we have friends over for dinner, I'm going to cook Thai food.

Notes:

Floating market (n): chợ nổi a river trip (n): chuyến du lịch trên sông

Temple (n): đền thờ impossible (a): không thể

Ruins (n): tàn tích

A river bus (n): loại ghe nhỏ cho khách trên sông

Questions: Who did these things on their trip? Check (✓) the answers.

Ai thực hiện những việc này trong chuyến đi của họ? Đánh dấu (✓) vào (a) nếu là William, (b) nếu là Sue, (c) nếu không có thông tin trong bài.

	William	Sue	No information
71. Visited Thailand for the first time	a	b	c
72. Went with their family	a	b	c
73. Stayed for 2 days in Bangkok	a	b	c
74. Visited the floating market	a	b	c
75. Bought food in Bangkok	a	b	c
76. Took a lot of photos	a	b	c
77. Saw some historic ruins	a	b	c
78. Took a trip on the river	a	b	c
79. Loved the food the most	a	b	c
80. Bought some souvenirs	a	b	c

End of test

Answer Key

Unit 1

1. b	11. a	21. c	31. d	41. a	51. d → for	61.d	71. c
2. a	12. b	22. d	32. a	42. c	52. b → windy	62.a	72. d
3. a	13. c	23. a	33. b	43. d	53. d → either	63.c	73. d
4. c	14. d	24. b	34. a	44. b	54. a → are	64.b	74. b
5. d	15. b	25. d	35. d	45. d	55. d → anywhere	65.d	75. a
6. d	16. b	26. a	36. c	46. a	56. d → in	66.a	76. c
7. c	17. c	27. a	37. b	47. b	57. b → listens	67.b	77. d
8. d	18. d	28. c	38. d	48. c	58. b → are	68.c	78. a
9. c	19. c	29. b	39. d	49. d	59. b → is	69.c	79. b
10. b	20. a	30. d	40. c	50. b	60. b → many	70.a	80. d

Unit 2

1. d	11. a	21. c	31. b	41. a	51. c → talking	61. b	71. b
2. a	12. b	22. b	32. d	42. b	52. a → Are	62. a	72. c
3. c	13. c	23. d	33. c	43. d	53. c → from	63. c	73. a
4. b	14. a	24. a	34. b	44. c	54. d → a	64. d	74. a
5. d	15. d	25. c	35. d	45. c	55. c → up	65. a	75. b
6. a	16. c	26. a	36. a	46. b	56. c → twelfth	66. b	76. d
7. b	17. b	27. a	37. b	47. d	57. c → tell	67. c	77. b
8. d	18. d	28. b	38. b	48. a	58. a → always have	68. a	78. c
9. b	19. a	29. d	39. c	49. c	59. b → do you say	69. b	79. d
10. d	20. c	30. c	40. d	50. a	60. d → mine	70. d	80. d

Unit 3

1. c	11. a	21. c	31. b	41. c	51. d → better	61. c	71. b
2. a	12. b	22. a	32. a	42. c	52. d → what	62. b	72. a
3. c	13. d	23. c	33. c	43. c	53. d → late	63. c	73. a
4. c	14. a	24. d	34. c	44. b	54. b → any	64. d	74. d
5. b	15. d	25. d	35. b	45. d	55. b → subjects	65. b	75. c
6. b	16. a	26. c	36. a	46. a	56. d → city center	66. c	76. d
7. c	17. b	27. a	37. c	47. c	57. b → housework	67. a	77. b
8. c	18. c	28. b	38. c	48. d	58. b → on	68. d	78. d
9. d	19. a	29. c	39. d	49. a	59. d → on	69. c	79. c
10. c	20. d	30. c	40. b	50. c	60. c → speaks	70. a	80. a

Unit 4

1. d	11. d	21. d	31. b	41. d	51. b → on	61. b	71. c
2. a	12. d	22. a	32. c	42. c	52. b → goes	62. c	72. d
3. b	13. b	23. b	33. b	43. b	53. a → ride	63. d	73. a
4. c	14. c	24. c	34. a	44. a	54. a → what	64. c	74. b
5. d	15. c	25. b	35. b	45. d	55. d → better	65. a	75. c
6. b	16. b	26. d	36. a	46. b	56. d → changes	66. a	76. d
7. a	17. a	27. c	37. c	47. b	57. a → most	77. d	77. a
8. c	18. d	28. a	38. b	48. d	58. c → on	68. b	78. d
9. d	19. b	29. c	39. d	49. b	59. a → At	69. c	79. a
10. a	20. c	30. c	40. b	50. d	60. c → its	70. d	80. b

Unit 5

1. d	11. d	21. d	31. c	41. a	51. b → to go	61. b	71. b
2. b	12. a	22. a	32. c	42. d	52. d → a	62. a	72. c
3. a	13. c	23. b	33. d	43. b	53. b → to get	63. c	73. d
4. a	14. d	24. d	34. a	44. a	54. d → rings	64. d	74. a
5. d	15. b	25. a	35. d	45. c	55. b → goes	65. b	75. b
6. b	16. a	26. b	36. b	46. b	56. d → are skipping	66. a	76. c
7. a	17. b	27. c	37. c	47. a	57. b → come	67. c	77. a
8. d	18. d	28. d	38. d	48. c	58. d → any	68. b	78. d
9. c	19. b	29. b	39. c	49. a	59. b → anywhere	69. d	79. c
10. b	20. b	30. a	40. c	50. b	60. b → aren't	70. a	80. a

Unit 6

1. d	11. d	21. b	31. c	41. b	51. a → In	61. a	71. b
2. b	12. a	22. d	32. b	42. c	52. a → go	62. b	72. d
3. a	13. c	23. b	33. d	43. d	53. d → is practicing	63. c	73. b
4. d	14. b	24. c	34. c	44. a	54. a → often	64. d	74. d
5. a	15. d	25. b	35. a	45. b	55. c → until	65. a	75. a
6. c	16. d	26. d	36. c	46. c	56. d → fun	66. b	76. c
7. d	17. d	27. c	37. b	47. a	57. c → there	67. c	77. d
8. b	18. a	28. d	38. d	48. d	58. c → do	68. d	78. c
9. c	19. d	29. b	39. a	49. a	59. c → would	69. a	79. a
10. a	20. c	30. a	40. c	50. c	60. b → am going	70. b	80. d

Unit 7

1. c	11. a	21. c	31. a	41. b	51. a → Fewer	61. a	71. a
2. a	12. c	22. b	32. d	42. b	52. d → of	62. c	72. c
3. b	13. d	23. b	33. c	43. c	53. b → tell	63. b	73. b
4. d	14. c	24. c	34. c	44. a	54. d → it	64. d	74. d
5. c	15. d	25. c	35. a	45. d	55. c → buffalo	65. a	75. a
6. b	16. b	26. b	36. a	46. b	56. c → week	66. c	76. c
7. c	17. c	27. c	37. d	47. a	57. d → have	67. a	77. b
8. d	18. b	28. d	38. b	48. c	58. a → cooks	68. d	78. d
9. c	19. a	29. b	39. d	49. d	59. c → less	69. c	79. a
10. b	20. b	30. a	40. c	50. c	60. d → hard	70. d	80. c

Unit 8

1. d	11. c	21. a	31. c	41. c	51. d → a month	61. b	71. d
2. b	12. b	22. c	32. d	42. c	52. d → America	62. a	72. d
3. c	13. a	23. d	33. b	43. b	53. d → from	63. c	73. b
4. a	14. c	24. a	34. a	44. a	54. d → storey	64. d	74. c
5. b	15. d	25. c	35. c	45. c	55. c → other	65. c	75. d
6. d	16. b	26. d	36. d	46. b	56. b → with	66. a	76. d
7. a	17. a	27. d	37. c	47. c	57. c → isn't	67. d	77. c
8. c	18. d	28. b	38. d	48. a	58. c → furniture	68. b	78. c
9. b	19. c	29. b	39. b	49. d	59. d → better	69. a	79. c
10. d	20. b	30. a	40. d	50. d	60. d → giving	70. c	80. a

Unit 9

1. d	11. c	21. c	31. a	41. b	51. b → said	61. a	71. c
2. a	12. c	22. d	32. c	42. c	52. b → started	62. c	72. a
3. b	13. a	23. b	33. c	43. b	53. d → much	63. b	73. d
4. c	14. d	24. c	34. b	44. d	54. d → for	64. d	74. b
5. d	15. d	25. a	35. a	45. a	55. d → the most	65. a	75. c
6. c	16. d	26. b	36. a	46. c	56. d → finish	66. d	76. b
7. b	17. b	27. d	37. c	47. b	57. d → were	67. c	77. a
8. a	18. b	28. c	38. c	48. a	58. d → falling	68. b	78. d
9. d	19. a	29. d	39. d	49. c	59. c → teenage	69. a	79. b
10. b	20. a	30. c	40. a	50. d	60. b → had	70. d	80. c

Unit 10

1. c	11. c	21. b	31. b	41. d	51. d → kind	61. b	71. b
2. b	12. a	22. d	32. d	42. b	52. d → afterwards	62. c	72. d
3. d	13. b	23. c	33. a	43. d	53. c → stay	63. a	73. c
4. a	14. d	24. a	34. c	44. d	54. a → don't	64. d	74. a
5. a	15. c	25. d	35. b	45. a	55. b → of	65. b	75. b
6. b	16. b	26. c	36. b	46. c	56. d → little	66. a	76. c
7. c	17. d	27. a	37. c	47. c	57. b → not to	67. d	77. c
8. d	18. a	28. c	38. b	48. a	58. b → has	68. c	78. a
9. b	19. c	29. b	39. a	49. b	59. c → is → (cuối câu)	69. b	79. d
10. a	20. a	30. d	40. a	50. a	60. d → lending	70. d	80. c

Unit 11

1. b	11. b	21. b	31. d	41. c	51. c	→ for	61. d	71. a
2. c	12. e	22. d	32. a	42. b	52. c	→ didn't	62. b	72. c
3. d	13. d	23. c	33. b	43. a	53. c	→ hundreds of	63. b	73. b
4. c	14. e	24. d	34. e	44. d	54. c	→ furniture	64. a	74. c
5. a	15. e	25. c	35. a	45. c	55. d	→ answered	65. c	75. a
6. b	16. d	26. d	36. c	46. b	56. a	→ rides	66. d	76. a
7. c	17. b	27. a	37. a	47. c	57. c	→ height	67. b	77. b
8. d	18. b	28. d	38. d	48. d	58. c	→ off	68. a	78. c
9. a	19. b	29. b	39. c	49. a	59. a	→ is	69. c	79. d
10. c	20. a	30. c	40. d	50. b	60. d	→ teeth	70. a	80. a

Unit 12

1. a	11. e	21. c	31. b	41. c	51. c	→ forgetting	61. b	71. b
2. b	12. d	22. d	32. d	42. d	52. c	→ for	62. d	72. a
3. d	13. b	23. d	33. c	43. c	53. a	→ bored	63. a	73. d
4. c	14. a	24. b	34. b	44. a	54. d	→ carefully	64. b	74. c
5. c	15. e	25. d	35. a	45. d	55. a	→ ought to	65. c	75. a
6. a	16. e	26. d	36. c	46. b	56. c	→ out	66. c	76. b
7. c	17. d	27. a	37. a	47. a	57. b	→ much	67. d	77. d
8. d	18. b	28. c	38. c	48. d	58. d	→ don't	68. a	78. d
9. b	19. a	29. d	39. d	49. a	59. d	→ good	69. b	79. b
10. a	20. b	30. c	40. a	50. c	60. d	→ less	70. c	80. a

Unit 13

1. a	11. a	21. c	31. b	41. b	51. b	→ hard	61. c	71. c
2. a	12. c	22. a	32. c	42. d	52. c	→ using	62. a	72. b
3. c	13. b	23. a	33. d	43. c	53. d	→ well-balanced	63. d	73. c
4. d	14. b	24. c	34. b	44. b	54. b	→ terribly	64. b	74. a
5. b	15. d	25. b	35. d	45. d	55. a	→ What	65. a	75. a
6. a	16. a	26. d	36. c	46. c	56. c	→ Will/Can/Could	66. c	76. b
7. c	17. d	27. a	37. b	47. c	57. d	→ is	67. d	77. d
8. b	18. b	28. d	38. a	48. b	58. c	→ clear	68. d	78. a
9. b	19. c	29. c	39. a	49. a	59. d	→ it	69. a	79. b
10. d	20. b	30. a	40. b	50. d	60. d	→ interested	70. d	80. a

Unit 14

1. a	11. d	21. d	31. b	41. b	51. c → child	61. b	71. c
2. c	12. c	22. a	32. c	42. d	52. d → babies'	62. c	72. a
3. d	13. d	23. c	33. c	43. a	53. c → read	63. a	73. b
4. a	14. b	24. b	34. d	44. d	54. b → of	64. d	74. d
5. b	15. c	25. c	35. b	45. d	55. b → comfortable	65. b	75. c
6. c	16. d	26. d	36. d	46. a	56. c → Most of	66. a	76. a
7. b	17. d	27. d	37. b	47. c	57. c → selecting	67. c	77. d
8. d	18. b	28. a	38. a	48. d	58. d → interest	68. d	78. c
9. a	19. b	29. d	39. b	49. c	59. c → the most	69. c	79. b
10. b	20. d	30. d	40. c	50. a	60. a → to	70. b	80. a

Unit 15

1. d	11. c	21. d	31. d	41. c	51. a → play	61. c	71. b
2. a	12. b	22. b	32. a	42. b	52. c → my	62. b	72. c
3. b	13. d	23. a	33. c	43. d	53. d → in	63. a	73. d
4. d	14. c	24. d	34. a	44. d	54. b → my own	64. d	74. a
5. b	15. d	25. a	35. d	45. b	55. d → wait	65. b	75. d
6. c	16. b	26. b	36. c	46. c	56. a → Would	66. c	76. a
7. b	17. c	27. d	37. b	47. d	57. b → a little	67. a	77. b
8. a	18. d	28. c	38. d	48. a	58. a → didn't have to	68. d	78. d
9. b	19. a	29. a	39. c	49. d	59. c → smells	69. a	79. c
10. d	20. b	30. d	40. a	50. c	60. a → can	70. c	80. a

Unit 16

1. c	11. a	21. c	31. b	41. c	51. b → interested	61. c	71. a, b
2. c	12. b	22. a	32. a	42. d	52. c → ate out	62. d	72. c
3. d	13. c	23. c	33. c	43. b	53. a → told	63. a	73. b
4. b	14. d	24. a	34. b	44. a	54. a → strong	64. b	74. a, b
5. d	15. b	25. b	35. b	45. d	55. c → safe	65. c	75. b
6. d	16. c	26. d	36. c	46. c	56. b → mine	66. c	76. c
7. c	17. d	27. c	37. b	47. a	57. c → in	67. a	77. b
8. b	18. a	28. c	38. d	48. b	58. a → Are	68. d	78. a
9. d	19. c	29. d	39. a	49. a	59. d → by	69. b	79. a
10. c	20. b	30. b	40. d	50. d	60. a → take	70. b	80. c